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ERIC REPORT RESUME

ERIC ACC. NO. ED 027 825			
CH ACC. NO. HE 000 475	P.A.	PUBL. DATE 66	ISSUE RIEAUG69

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AUTHOR
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TITLE
Studies in Enrollment Trends and Patterns. Part II--Summer Quarter: 1940-1964.

SOURCE CODE

INSTITUTION (SOURCE)
Washington Univ., Seattle.

SP. AG. CODE

SPONSORING AGENCY

EDRS PRICE
0.75;6.70

CONTRACT NO.

GRANT NO.

REPORT NO.
Long-Range Planning Stud-18

BUREAU NO.

AVAILABILITY

JOURNAL CITATION

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE
132p.

DESCRIPTORS
Degrees (Titles); *Enrollment Trends; Graduate Students; *Higher Education; *Student Characteristics; *Student Enrollment; *Summer Schools

IDENTIFIERS
Seattle; *University of Washington

ABSTRACT

This is the second part of a report on major facets of institutional change at the University of Washington. Part II is a detailed analysis of Summer Quarter students and covers: class differentials in enrollment trends: trends in undergraduate students by major field and college; trends in graduate and professional students by major field and college; trends and differentials in weekly credit-hour loads; trends in degrees and certificates granted in August; trends in enrollment by sex and age; and trends in geographic distribution of enrollment. In the limited instances in which comparable and reliable data were available, comparisons were made between Summer and Fall terms. Graphic techniques were used extensively. Part I is concerned with enrollment trends of regular, degree-credit, day students from 1930-1964 at the University of Washington; Part III concerns evening class and extension students. (JS)

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ED027825

Long-Range Planning Studies—Report No. 18

STUDIES IN ENROLLMENT TRENDS AND PATTERNS

PART II—SUMMER QUARTER: 1940 TO 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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By

Calvin F. Schmid

F. Jean Watson

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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE - 1966

Long-Range Planning Studies—Report No. 18

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PART II—SUMMER QUARTER: 1940 TO 1964

By
Calvin F. Schmid
F. Jean Watson

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE - 1966

PREFACE

This is the second part of a report on major facets of institutional change at the University of Washington. Part I, covering regular, degree-credit, day students, was completed in 1963 and updated in 1965. Part II is a detailed analysis of Summer Quarter students. Part III, covering evening class and extension students, will be released in the near future.

The subjects in Part II are summarized as follows: (1) class differentials in enrollment trends; (2) trends in undergraduate students by major field and college; (3) trends in graduate and professional students by major field and college; (4) trends in transient students by major field and college; (5) trends and differentials in weekly credit-hour loads; (6) trends in degrees and certificates granted in August; (7) trends in enrollment by sex and age; and (8) trends in geographic distribution of enrollment.

Part II follows the pattern of the first report very closely, but due to the unique characteristics of summer enrollment, and the limitation of available data, certain modifications were made. Where comparable and reliable data permitted, comparisons were made between summer and fall terms; however, these instances were limited. Most of the statistical series included in Part II cover the period from 1940 to 1964. Data prior to 1940 was inconsistent and unreliable for our purposes.

In preparation of this report Miss Betty Gahringer, Associate Registrar, and Mrs. Pauline A. Lyon, Associate Director, Summer Quarter Office, have been most cooperative and helpful. Special credit is due to the following staff members of the Office of Population Research for their careful and constructive statistical, editorial and drafting assistance: Gloria M. Austin, Guy J. Barnes, Rayma L. Birdsall, Jerry H. Durham, Jenet C. Fogman, James O. Gibbs, David W. Larson, Vincent A. Miller, Donald S. Olofson, Shirlee A. Olofson, Dian A. Peck, Lorene D. Peters, and John R. Stone. Many faculty and administrative colleagues throughout the University have been most helpful in providing supplementary data and in clarifying historical and statistical questions.

Calvin F. Schmid

Department of Sociology
Office of Population Research
March, 1966

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL ENROLLMENT TRENDS

Total Enrollment

Trends in enrollment for the University of Washington, Summer Quarter, from 1940 to 1964, are portrayed in Figure I:1. In 1940, a total of 3,659 students were enrolled.[1] By 1964 enrollment had increased to 10,245. This represents an enrollment of almost three times that of 1940, or a gain of 180.0 per cent. The enrollment trends for Summer Quarter follow a similar pattern to that of Autumn Quarter, dropping to a low of 2,451 in 1943, showing a slight increase thereafter, and again decreasing in the early 1950's. These temporary dips in enrollment may be attributed to the impact of World War II and the Korean Conflict, respectively. Enrollment has increased at a moderate pace since 1954.

Undergraduate, Graduate, Professional, and Transient

Total Summer Quarter enrollment can be grouped into four basic categories -- undergraduate, graduate, professional, and transient. "Professional students" are defined as those working for first professional degrees in Medicine, Dentistry, and Law. "Graduate students" are students holding a Bachelors' or higher degree, who, having fulfilled certain specific requirements, have been admitted to the Graduate School. "Undergraduates" comprise the remainder of students working for University credit. "Transient students" are characteristic of Summer Quarter only, and are frequently referred to as " Summer Quarter Only" students. In general, transient students are currently employed teachers or school administrators, and students in good standing at other accredited institutions, who desire admission for the Summer Quarter only to enroll in undergraduate courses as non-degree students.[2]

A Bachelors' degree does not, in itself, constitute graduate standing in the University. Students who are doing graduate work in the fields of Medicine

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[1] Total number of students enrolled in A Term, B Term, and Full Quarter. Evening class and extension students, correspondence students, and auditors are excluded.

[2] Bulletin, University of Washington, Summer Quarter 1964, pp. 31-32.

Table I:I*

Enrollment Trends: Undergraduate, Graduate, Professional, and Transient Students

University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964

Year	Number of Students Enrolled**								
	Grand Total	Undergraduate					Graduate	Profes-sional	Transient
		Total	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior			
1964	10,245	5,306	506	857	1,088	2,855	3,188	152	1,599
1963	8,317	4,449	467	664	845	2,473	2,851	119	1,398
1962	8,022	3,547	399	561	652	1,935	3,056	80	1,339
1961	7,720	3,615	457	618	683	1,857	3,125	60	920
1960	7,531	3,567	422	570	769	1,806	2,964	71	929
1959	7,105	3,515	475	555	743	1,742	2,766	73	751
1958	6,592	3,309	397	629	763	1,520	2,479	114	690
1957	5,962	2,959	424	506	790	1,239	2,197	123	683
1956	5,514	3,051	537	523	763	1,228	1,812	106	545
1955	5,207	2,806	485	501	735	1,085	1,815	77	509
1954	5,140	2,780	504	506	683	1,087	1,781	39	540
1953	4,644	2,462	444	354	581	1,083	1,665	7	510
1952	4,763	2,354	386	345	595	1,028	1,792	109	508
1951	5,640	3,014	546	411	776	1,281	1,935	126	565
1950	6,723	3,746	650	561	935	1,600	2,179	193	605
1949	7,169	4,237	566	657	1,207	1,807	1,854	276	802
1948	7,380	4,575	633	890	1,390	1,662	1,680	221	904
1947	7,259	4,702	904	1,255	1,217	1,326	1,458	244	855
1946	7,156	5,173	2,033	1,208	1,080	852	1,146	268	569
1945†	3,120	2,135	750	502	448	435	503	63	419
1944†	2,791	2,086	784	428	439	435	424	49	232
1943†	2,451	1,647	533	308	360	446	444	26	334
1942	3,266	2,038	480	408	487	663	735	48	445
1941	3,290	1,424	200	241	381	602	1,167	54	645
1940	3,659	1,481	149	256	397	679	1,436	54	688

* Before 1954, it has been necessary to adjust statistics for certain categories in this table. See text for further explanation.

** Total number of students enrolled in A Term, B Term, and Full Quarter

† Does not include Navy V-12 program students enrolled on the semester system only: 1,333 students in 1943; 1,204 students in 1944; and 602 students in 1945.

and Dentistry in pursuit of non-professional higher degrees are classified as graduate students. In the past, graduate standing has not been as rigorously defined as it is today. Official University records have included graduate students who at present would not qualify for graduate standing. Thus, in earlier years, graduate student totals may be unrealistically high according to current definitions and standards. Since this report attempts to portray University development from year to year in a comparable manner, an attempt has been made, where possible, to standardize the data. Among the changes made in official data, the following are most important:

1. Prior to 1946, University data reported Law students as part of the undergraduate or graduate totals depending upon how many years of college had been completed. It was not until 1945, with the establishment of the Medical and Dental Schools, that the University chose to use the "professional" designation in addition to the graduate-undergraduate dichotomy. Therefore, before 1946, all Law students have been extracted from graduate and undergraduate totals and subsumed under the "professional" category.
2. In some cases, students have been reported as graduates in such majors as Pre-Dentistry, Pre-Education, Pre-Medicine, and Pre-Law. Since these are obviously undergraduate programs, such students have been made a part of the undergraduate enrollment for the purpose of this report.[3]
3. Graduate and transient totals for 1963 and 1964 may differ in some of the series from those of the Registrar's. A new classification, "graduate transient," was first used in 1963; these individuals are reported as "graduates" by the Registrar. For comparability, these individuals have been removed from the graduate category and subsumed under the transient category where possible.

Trends in undergraduate, graduate, professional, and transient enrollment are presented in Figures I:1 and I:2. Undergraduate enrollment Summer Quarter has been considerably lower than that of Autumn Quarter. Whereas undergraduates have averaged between 85.0 per cent and 95.0 per cent of the total enrollment for Autumn Quarter, they have constituted between 50.0 per cent and 60.0 per cent of summer enrollment, with the exception of the post-war years when a high of

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[3] Total University enrollment statistics in this report correspond to official University enrollment statistics for the entire period under study. However, before 1954, undergraduate, graduate, and professional enrollment totals in this report differ from official University totals due to changes made for purposes of comparability.

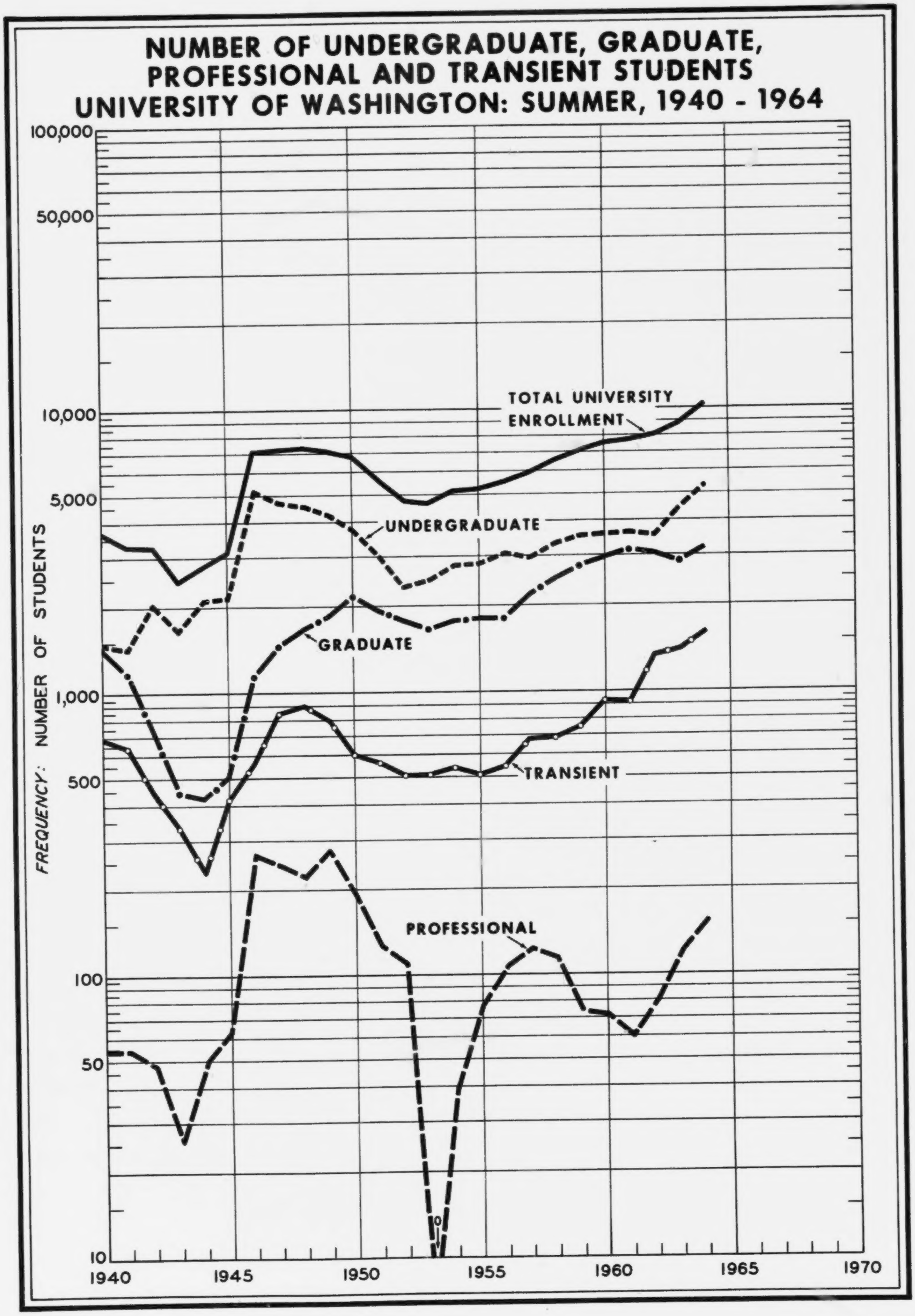
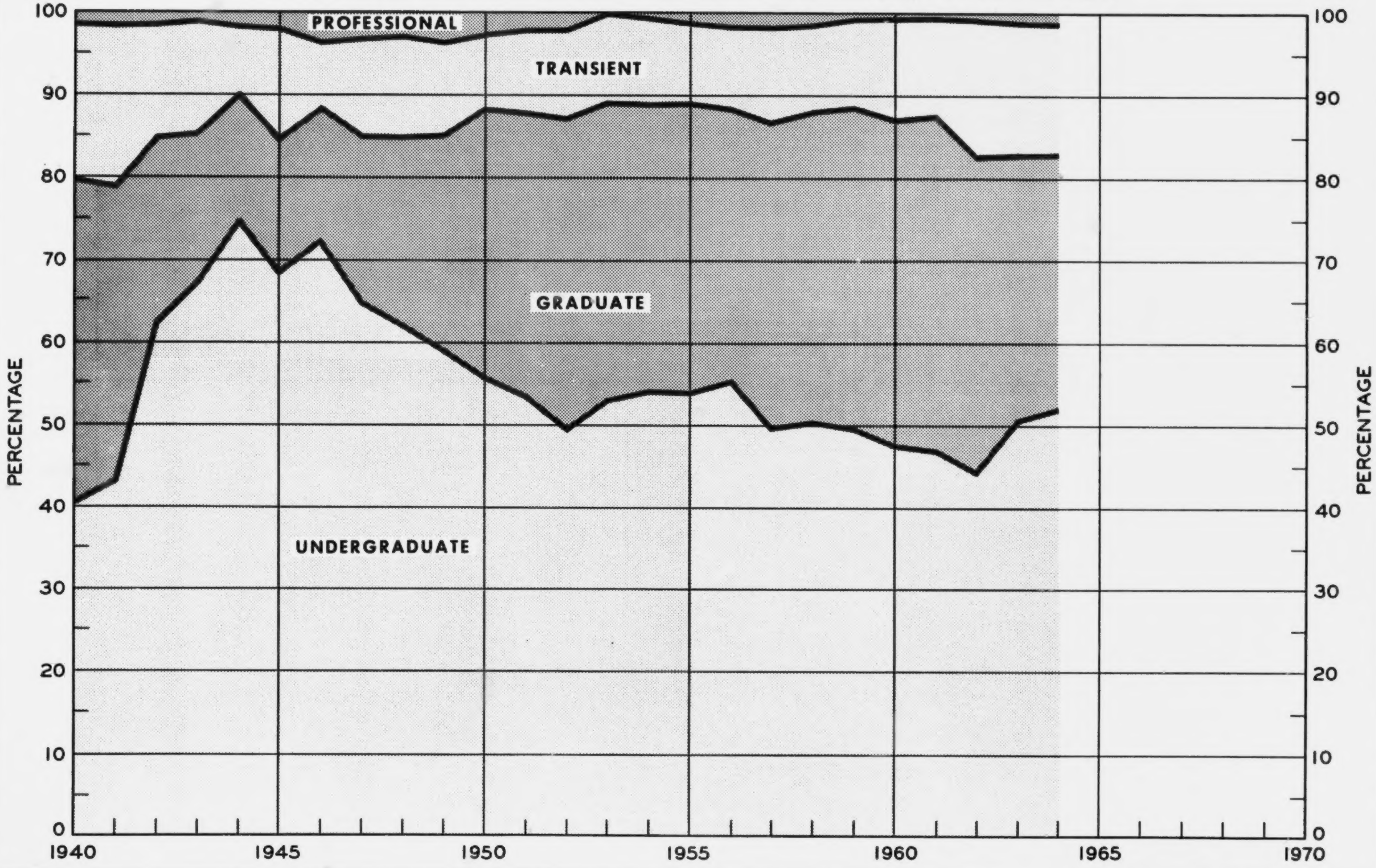

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE,
PROFESSIONAL AND TRANSIENT STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT
UNDERGRADUATE
GRADUATE
TRANSIENT
PROFESSIONAL
0

Figure I:1



PROPORTION UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE, PROFESSIONAL AND TRANSIENT
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964

Figure I:2

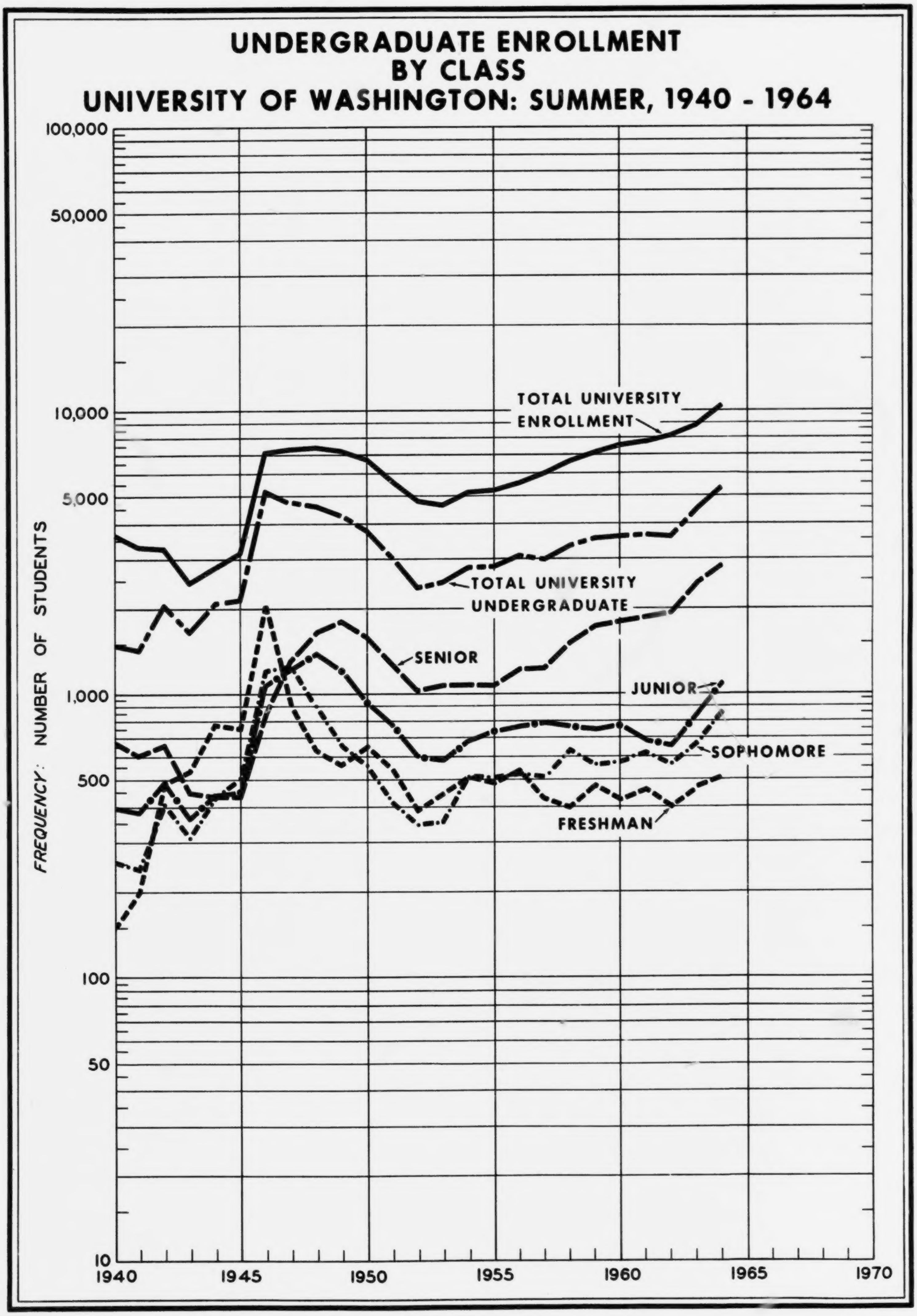

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT
BY CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT
TOTAL UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE
SENIOR
JUNIOR
SOPHOMORE
FRESHMAN

Figure I:3

74.7 per cent occurred (1944). Undergraduates accounted for 51.8 per cent of the students enrolled Summer Quarter 1964, as compared to 77.8 per cent in Autumn Quarter 1964.

The proportion of graduate students attending Summer Quarter is considerably higher than the proportion attending during the fall. The proportion attending Autumn Quarter 1964 was 18.1 per cent, while the proportion attending Summer Quarter 1964 was 31.1 per cent. Graduate enrollment Summer Quarter has fluctuated between 30.0 per cent and 40.0 per cent since 1950; enrollment prior to that date was considerably less, dropping to a low of 15.2 per cent in 1944, when the impact of World War II was felt. It should be pointed out that while there is a larger proportion of graduate students attending Summer Quarter, there is actually little difference in the number of graduate students involved. Between 1949 and 1962, there was approximately a 1:1 correspondence between Autumn and Summer Quarters, with Autumn Quarter having a slight edge. However, 1963 and 1964 Autumn Quarter graduate enrollment greatly exceeded that of Summer Quarter.

The Law, Dental, and Medical Schools comprise the professional category. It should be noted, however, that summer enrollment, for the most part, is limited to Law students. Dental and Medical Schools have tended to discourage enrollment of "professional" students during the Summer Quarter. Noticeable exceptions to this appeared in 1949 and 1950. In 1949, 51 fourth-year Dental students registered for Summer Quarter. This may be attributed to the fact that the facilities of the new Dental School were not ready for the fourth-year students in the fall of 1948; consequently, these students registered for three consecutive quarters -- Winter, Spring, and Summer. In 1949 and 1950, 31 and 38 fourth-year Medical students, respectively, were enrolled during the summer for one month. There has been from zero to thirty-one Dental-Medical students enrolled Summer Quarter since the early 1950's. The high occurred in 1964 when four Dental and twenty-seven Medical students were enrolled.

Law School enrollment has fluctuated considerably during the twenty-five-year period under study. The high figure was recorded right after the War in 1946 when 268 Law students were enrolled. This figure decreased to an all-time low in 1953 when seven students were enrolled. This decrease in enrollment may be attributed to an extremely limited budget for that particular quarter. Enrollment gradually increased to 121 students in 1964.

The total "professional" enrollment for Summer Quarter 1964 was 152, or 1.5 per cent of the total University enrollment. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964, are 926 and 4.0 per cent, respectively.

As previously mentioned, transient students are non-degree students registered for Summer Quarter only. Presently they account for 1,599, or 15.6 per cent of the total University enrollment. This figure represents the highest transient enrollment during the period under study. A low figure of 232, or 8.3 per cent, was recorded in 1944. Since that time enrollment has increased at a rather moderate pace albeit with minor fluctuations. It should be stressed that transient enrollment is an important factor in the maintenance of Summer Quarter. As Summer Quarter is entirely self-supporting, transient enrollment contributes considerable financial support which otherwise would not be forthcoming.

Undergraduates by Class

Figures I:2 and I:3 illustrate enrollment trends of undergraduates by class -- freshman,[4] sophomore, junior and senior.[5] Each class has basically followed the over-all University enrollment. All four classes experienced their lowest enrollment between 1940 and 1943. The next two years showed a slight increase in enrollment, with the exception of senior enrollment which continued to decrease until 1945. Freshman enrollment increased sharply from 750 students in 1945, to 2,033 students in 1946, and then dropped back to 904 students in 1947. Freshman enrollment has continued to decrease, with minor fluctuations, and presently is the lowest in ranking of undergraduates. In 1964 freshmen numbered 506, or 4.9 per cent of total University enrollment.

Sophomore enrollment reached a high of 1,255, or 17.3 per cent of total University enrollment, in 1947. Enrollment decreased thereafter to 345 students or 7.2 per cent in 1952. Since 1953, the number of sophomores has increased at a rather moderate pace, with slight fluctuations, to 857 students in 1964, or 8.4 per cent of total summer enrollment. The number of juniors reached a high of 1,390 in 1948, decreased thereafter to 581 students in 1953, and has slowly increased to 1,088 students in 1964, comprising 10.6 per cent of total summer enrollment. Senior enrollment has steadily increased the past decade to its all-time high of 2,855, or 27.9 per cent, in 1964. It should be noted that the size of the senior class is in part due to the "unclassified 5's."

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[4] Freshman includes "Specials." The official University Bulletin contains the following concerning specials: "Persons who are not high school graduates but who are 21 or older and legal residents of Washington may apply to the Board of Admission with special standing. With their applications, they must submit all available records of secondary school and college study. Special students may register in and take credit for whatever courses the Dean of the College permits, but may not participate in student activities or receive degrees. By fulfilling conditions specified by the Board of Admissions, special students may change their status to that of regular students and may receive degrees."

In 1964, the Registrar's Office combined special students with transient students.

[5] Senior includes "Unclassified 5's." Unclassified 5's are students holding Bachelor's degrees but are not enrolled in Graduate School. Many of these students are working for a second Bachelor's degree or are ineligible to be admitted to the Graduate School because of grades or other deficiencies. Unclassified 5's are included in the senior class and comprise a significant proportion of the total student body. In 1964, 1,361 unclassified 5's were reported. This represents 47.7 per cent of the senior class enrollment.

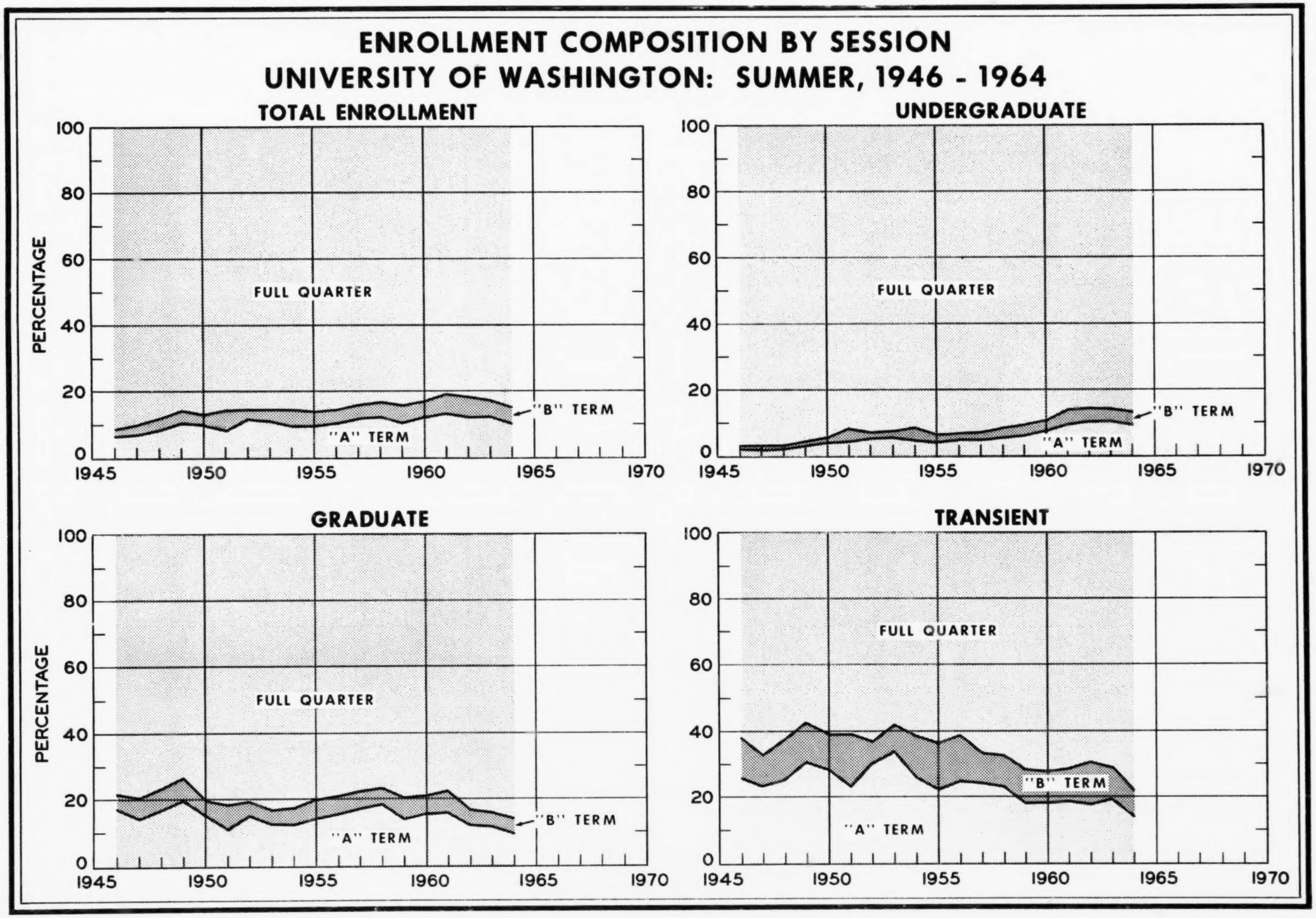
The rank order of undergradutes for Summer Quarter 1964 is: Seniors (2,855); Juniors (1,088); Sophomores (857); and Freshman (506). The rank order for the Autumn Quarter 1964 is almost the reverse: Freshman, Seniors, Sophomores, and Juniors.

Enrollment by Sessions: 1946 to 1964

Summer Quarter enrollment may be classified into three sessions -- A Term, B Term, and Full Quarter. Students attending either A or B Term are classified as A or B Term students, respectively; students attending both A and B Terms are classified as Full Quarter students. Figure I:4 indicates the relative importance of each session to total Summer Quarter enrollment. As the figure clearly indicates, Full Quarter enrollment far exceeds the combined enrollment of A Term and B Term. In the last 19 years Full Quarter enrollment accounted for at least 80.0 per cent of the total Summer Quarter enrollment. Of the 10,245 students enrolled in the summer of 1964, 8,698 students, or 84.9 per cent, were registered for Full Quarter. The corresponding figures for A and B Terms are 1,057, or 10.3 per cent, and 490, or 4.8 per cent, respectively. B Term has consistently experienced the smallest enrollment.

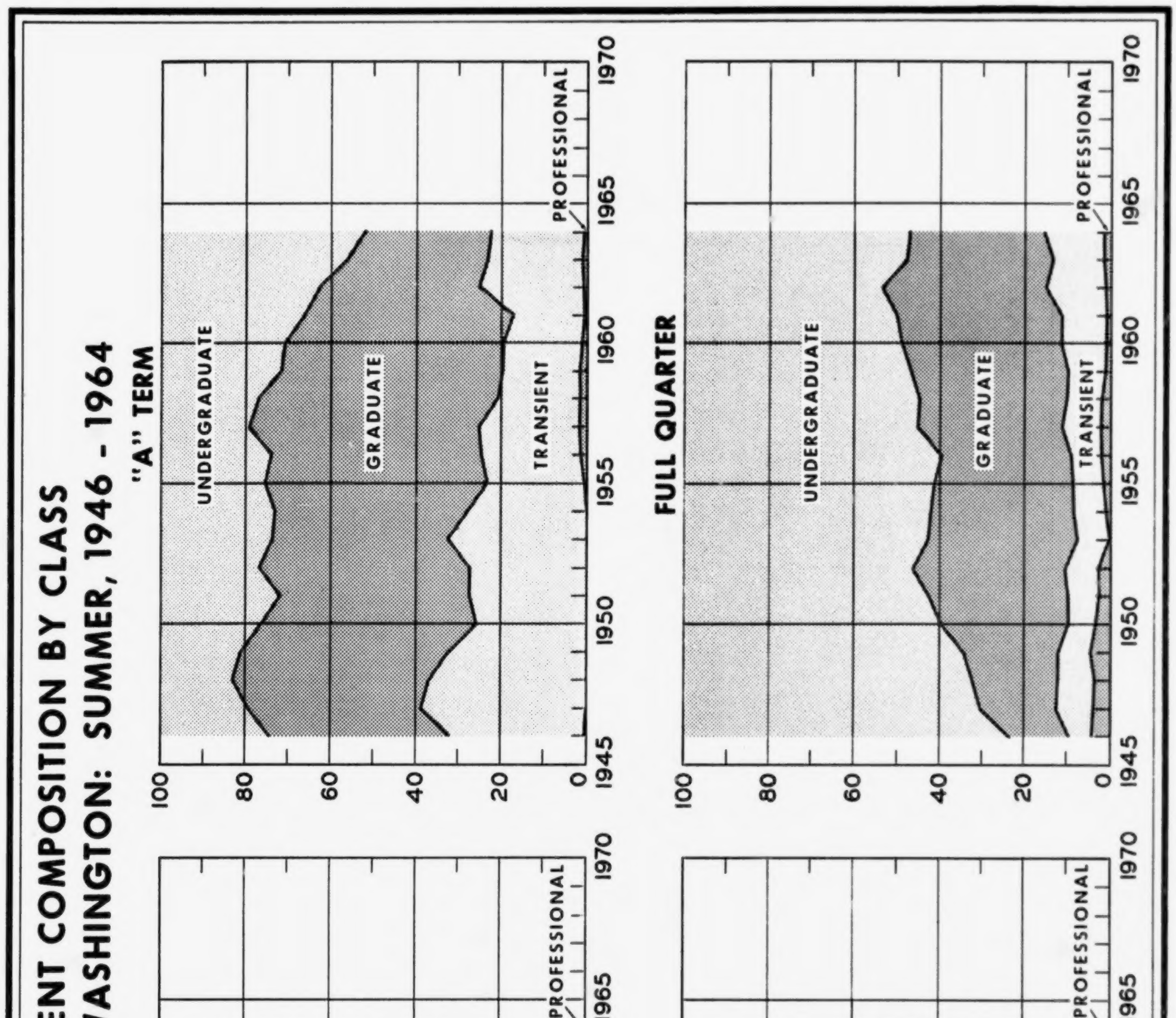
Trends in class composition for each session are portrayed in Figure I:5. With the exception of 1961 and 1962, undergraduates have comprised over half of Full Quarter enrollment over the last 19 years. The high was reached in 1946 when 76.7 per cent of Full Quarter enrollment was undergraduate; the low of 46.2 per cent was recorded in 1962. After the late 1940's, graduate enrollment Full Quarter varied between 30.0 per cent and 40.0 per cent. The high was reached in 1961, when 38.9 per cent of Full Quarter enrollment was graduate. Transients have steadily increased from 5.4 per cent in 1946 to 14.3 per cent in 1964.

Until recent years, graduate enrollment was greater than either undergraduate or transient enrollment in A Term, reaching a high of 56.3 per cent in 1958. In 1963 undergraduate enrollment surpassed graduate enrollment, and continued to rank first in 1964. Transient enrollment went to a high of 39.0 per cent of total A Term enrollment in 1947, but has since declined to 22.0 per cent (1964).



ENROLLMENT COMPOSITION BY SESSION
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1946 - 1964

Figure I:4



ENROLLMENT COMPOSITION BY CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1946 - 1964

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

"A" TERM

"B" TERM

FULL QUARTER

Figure I:5

B Term enrollment follows a pattern similar to that of A Term. Prior to 1962, and with the exception of three years (1946, 1948, and 1954), graduate enrollment was larger than that of undergraduate or transient; in 1962 both transients and undergraduates surpassed graduates, and undergraduates continued the pattern into 1964. The 1964 composition was: Undergraduates, 41.4 per cent; Graduates, 30.0 per cent; and Transients, 24.9 per cent.

Professional enrollment for each session has always been relatively small, compared to the other classes. In 1964 professionals accounted for only 1.4 per cent of Full Quarter enrollment, 0.9 per cent of A Term enrollment, and 3.7 per cent of B Term enrollment.

CHAPTER II

TRENDS IN UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD

This chapter is devoted to a detailed analysis of changing patterns and trends in undergraduate enrollment according to major field. The term "major" is applied to the department or subject in which a student elects to specialize.

The classification scheme used in this chapter is shown in Table II:I. In grouping the various majors, an attempt has been made to follow the most recent administrative divisions. Due to the small number of cases involved, only frequencies are portrayed by the semi-logarithmic charts.[1] However, detailed tabulations of basic data pertaining to both frequencies and rates for undergraduates will be found in the Appendix.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES[2]

The College of Arts and Sciences ranks first in undergraduate enrollment. Enrollment grew from a low of 834, or a rate of 563.1 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1940, to a high of 2,464, or a rate of 476.3 in 1946. Enrollment decreased thereafter to 959 in 1952. With the exception of very slight fluctuations, enrollment has

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[1] For those unfamiliar with semi-logarithmic charts the following brief explanation may be found helpful. Semi-logarithmic charts are designed mainly to portray rates of change clearly, correctly and meaningfully. In the semi-logarithmic chart, the vertical axis is ruled logarithmically, the horizontal axis, arithmetically. Semi-logarithmic charts emphasize relative change and, indicate absolute amounts at the same time. The slope of a curve for any given period is indicative of the rate of change of the variable. If the slope of the curve is sharp, then the rate of change is relatively great; and, by the same logic, a gradual rate of change is indicated by a comparatively slight slope. This type of chart also allows plotting of curves of widely varying numerical size. This would be impossible on the simple arithmetic chart. Semi-logarithmic charts also possess great flexibility in that several series of data can be represented clearly on one grid. All of the charts used in this report include four decks of tiers with standardized scales.

[2] The College of Arts and Sciences also has been named the College of Literature, Science and Arts, College of Liberal Arts, and University College. Since 1939 it has been known as the College of Arts and Sciences.

Table II:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields
University of Washington Undergraduate Students

I. College of Arts and Sciences (Figure II:1)

   A. Languages

      1. Classics
      2. English, including General and Comparative Literature
      3. Far Eastern and Slavic Languages and Literature
      4. Germanic Languages and Literature
      5. Romance Languages and Literature
      6. Scandinavian Languages and Literature
      7. Speech

   B. Semi-Professional Schools

      1. Advertising and Radio-Television
      2. Art
      3. Drama
      4. Home Economics
      5. Journalism
      6. Music
      7. Physical and Health Education

   C. Biological Sciences

      1. Anatomy
      2. Botany
      3. Microbiology
      4. Zoology

   D. Natural Sciences

      1. Atmospheric Sciences
      2. Chemistry
      3. Geology
      4. Mathematics
      5. Oceanography
      6. Physics

   E. Social Sciences

      1. Anthropology
      2. Economics
      3. General Studies
      4. Geography
      5. History
      6. Philosophy
      7. Political Science
      8. Psychology
      9. Sociology

Table II:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields
University of Washington Undergraduate Students (Continued)

F. Pre-Professional and Pre-Major Programs
  1. Pre-Dentistry
  2. Pre-Education
  3. Pre-Law
  4. Pre-Medicine
  5. Other Pre-Professionals
  6. Pre-Major

II. College of Business Administration (Figure II:2)

III. College of Engineering (Figure II:2)

IV. College of Architecture and Urban Planning (Figure II:2)

V. College of Education (Figure II:2)

VI. College of Fisheries (Figure II:2)

VII. College of Forestry (Figure II:2)

VIII. Health Sciences (Figure II:3)
  1. School of Nursing
  2. College of Pharmacy
  3. Dental Hygiene
  4. Medical Technology
  5. Occupational Therapy
  6. Physical Therapy
  7. Public Health and Preventive Medicine

IX. All Others*

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*"All Others" includes residual and anomalous categories not amenable to the classification scheme developed for this report. This group is composed of the following majors:

1. "Library" from 1940-1957
2. "Pre-Library" from 1941-1956
3. "Pre-Engineering" in the College of Arts and Sciences from 1940-1954
4. "Pre-Forestry" in 1946 and 1947
5. "Social Work" from 1940-1953
6. Not indicated - three students in 1945

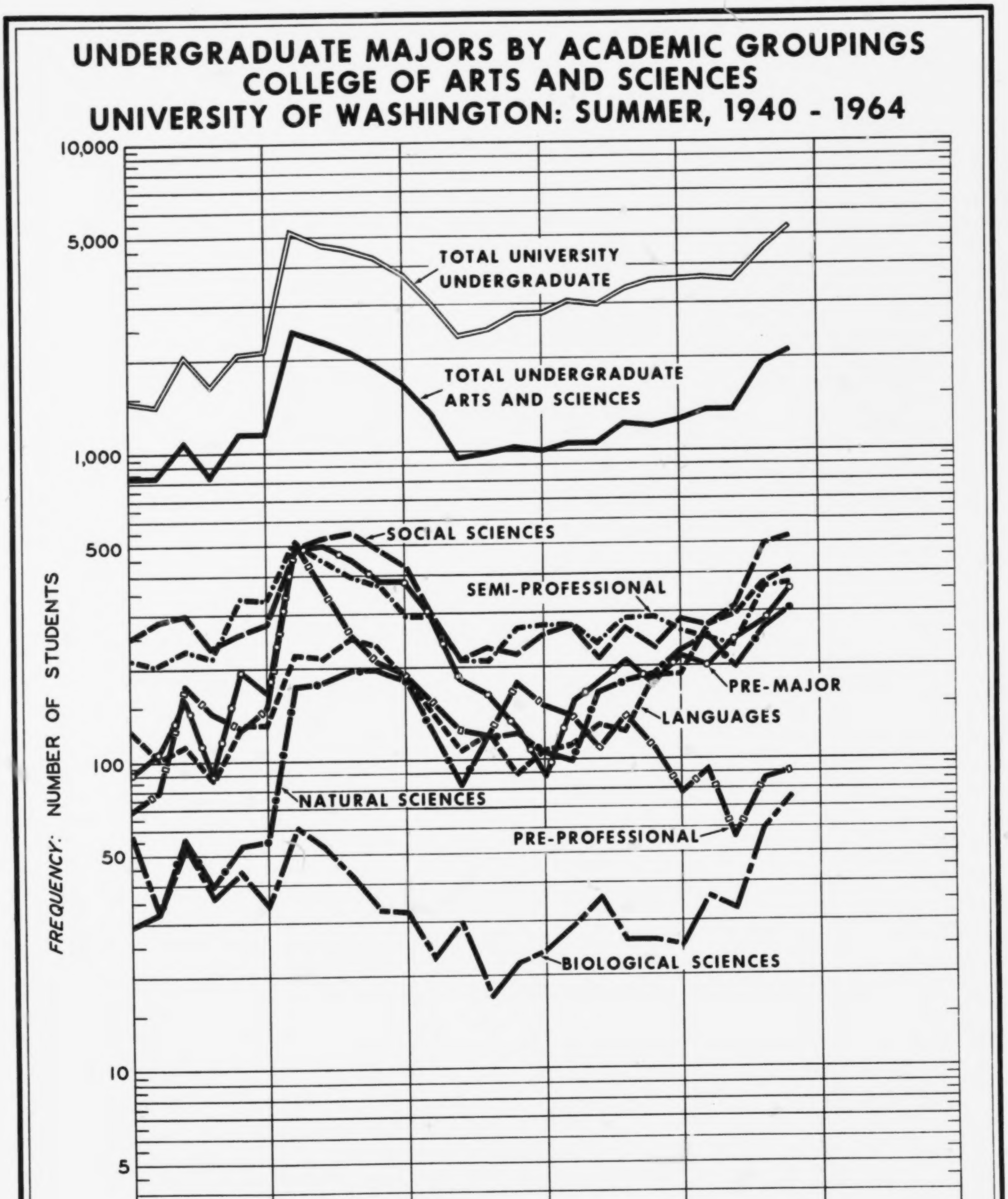
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS BY ACADEMIC GROUPINGS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE
TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ARTS AND SCIENCES
SOCIAL SCIENCES
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL
PRE-MAJOR
LANGUAGES
NATURAL SCIENCES
PRE-PROFESSIONAL
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Figure II: 1

gradually increased to the present time. There were 2,147 undergraduates reported in 1964, or a rate of 404.6. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 9,484 and 531.4, respectively.

Languages

Classics. The Department of Classics includes majors in Greek and Latin. The largest enrollment was reported in 1940, when 17 undergraduate majors were enrolled, representing a rate of 11.5 per 1,000 undergraduate majors. There were five years in the period when no majors were reported, and in the remaining years the number of majors has varied between one and thirteen. There were 13 majors reported in 1964, a rate of 2.5.

English. This division includes all students reported as majoring in General and Comparative Literature, in addition to regular English majors. Enrollment dropped from 92 in 1940 to 40 in 1943, but by 1948 had risen to 149. Enrollment decreased the following six years to a low of 39 in 1954. With the exception of 1960, the number of undergraduate majors continually increased during the following decade, to a record high of 183 in 1964. This represents a rate of 34.5.

Far Eastern. Although there were no majors reported in this field in 1940, enrollment gradually increased during the War years to 47 majors in 1948, or to a rate of 10.3. Enrollment decreased to 20 by 1954, but has since increased to a high of 54 in 1964, or to a rate of 10.2.

Germanic Languages. Prior to 1960 undergraduate majors in Germanics never numbered more than six. There were 12 majors reported in 1960, and by 1964 enrollment had increased to 37. This represents a rate of 7.0 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Romance Languages. This category includes majors in French, Italian, and Spanish. Between 1940 and 1960 undergraduate majors fluctuated between seven (1952) and twenty-six (1957). There were 38 majors reported in 1961 and 1962, 92 in 1963, and 90 in 1964. The 1964 figure represents a rate of 17.0 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Scandinavian Languages. The Department of Scandinavian Languages and Literature includes majors in Swedish and Norwegian. With the exception of 1950 and 1964, when seven and nine majors, respectively, were reported, enrollment has never exceeded five in this department.

Speech. The Department of Speech was established in 1941. Prior to that time courses in Speech were taught in the English Department. Enrollment gradually grew from 14 in 1942 to a high of 32 in 1949. Between 1950 and 1960 the number of undergraduate majors varied between twenty-seven (1950) and ten (1958). There were 26 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 4.9 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Semi-Professional Schools

Advertising and Radio-T.V. These two majors are part of the School of Communications within the College of Arts and Sciences and were instituted in 1951. In 1952 five majors were reported. Enrollment increased to a high of 28 in 1956, or a rate of 9.2, and has fluctuated between four and twenty-two since that time. There were 13 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 2.5.

Art. With the exception of a slight loss in 1941, undergraduate majors continually increased between 1940 and 1946. There were 27 majors, or a rate of 18.2, reported in 1940, and by 1946 the number had risen to 88, or a rate of 17.0. Between 1947 and 1962 enrollment ranged between a low of 45 (1953) and a high of 84 (1949). Enrollment in 1963 and 1964 jumped to 131 and 150, respectively. The 1964 figure represents a rate of 28.3.

Drama. There were 26 undergraduate majors reported in Drama in 1940. Enrollment gradually increased to an all-time high of 85 in 1946, or a rate of 16.4; however, the number dropped sharply to 46 the following year. Between 1948 and 1964 the number of undergraduate majors varied between 18 (1960) and 41 (1948). There were 29 majors in 1964, or a rate of 5.5 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Home Economics. Undergraduate majors increased from 62 in 1940, to a high of 103 in 1944. Enrollment dropped to 86 in 1945, and since that time has fluctuated between 30 (1953) and 63 (1947). There were 47 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 8.9.

Journalism. Until 1951 Journalism existed as a separate school, but currently, it is one of several majors in the School of Communications. Undergraduate majors gradually increased from 22 in 1940 to 40 in 1945. Enrollment rose sharply to 136 in 1946, or to a rate of 26.3, representing the highest enrollment in the twenty-five-year period. Enrollment tapered off, however, to 40 undergraduates in 1950. Between 1950 and 1964, and with the exception of 1960 when enrollment dropped to 14, the number of majors fluctuated between 20 and 45. There were 45 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 8.5,

Music. The highest enrollment in the Music Department was reported during the period 1946 to 1948, when 92, 83, and 74 majors were reported, respectively. With the exception of these three years the number of majors has fluctuated between a low of 30 (1943) and a high of 70 (1959). There were 60 majors reported in 1964, representing a rate of 11.3 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Physical and Health Education. The data for this series include Physical and Health Education programs for both men and women. There were 28 Physical Education majors in 1940, representing a rate of 18.9. Enrollment decreased slightly during the next four years, but by 1948 had risen to a record high of 73. The number of majors dropped as low as 34 during the following five years. Between 1954 and 1964 majors ranged from 20 to 31. There were 31 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 5.8.

Biological Sciences

Botany. With the exception of 1940 and 1947, when twelve undergraduate majors were reported, majors in this department have never numbered more than ten. Between 1949 and 1964 the range was from zero (1961) to seven (1957). There were five majors reported in 1964, which represents a rate of 0.9.

Microbiology. Until 1947, the Department of Microbiology was called the Department of Bacteriology. After the establishment of the Medical School in 1945, the administration of the Microbiology program was moved from the College of Arts and Sciences to the Medical School. The Microbiology Department of the Medical School now provides instruction for students in the College of Arts and Sciences on the undergraduate level.

Between 1940 and 1947, undergraduate majors in this department ranged between 15 and 32. The highest enrollment for the twenty-five-year period was reported in 1944 (32 majors), representing a rate of 15.3 per 1,000 undergraduates. Between 1948 and 1964, the range dropped to a low of one, reported in 1958, and a high of thirteen, in 1964. The 1964 figure represents a rate of 2.5.

Zoology. There were 26 undergraduate majors in the Department of Zoology in 1940, or a rate of 17.6. Enrollment dropped to eight the next year, increased to fifteen in 1942, but decreased to seven in 1945. Enrollment rose to 24 in 1946 and remained relatively stable through 1950, but dropped to a record low of six majors in 1953. With the exception of a few dips, enrollment has gradually increased to a record high of 58 in 1964, or to a rate of 10.9.

Natural Sciences

Atmospheric Sciences. Formerly known as the Department of Meteorology and Climatology, this department separated from the Department of Geography in 1948.

Enrollment has been very erratic during the period under study. It varied between six and twenty majors for the following years: 1949 to 1952; 1955; 1956; 1959; 1962 and 1964. The other seven years in the period had reported enrollments of 25 to 39; the high was reported in 1954. There were ten majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 1.9.

Chemistry. The number of undergraduate majors in the Department grew from 16 in 1940, to a record high of 66 in 1946, or rates of 10.8 and 12.8, respectively. Enrollment gradually decreased thereafter to 20 in 1955. Between 1956 and 1964, the number of majors ranged from 30 to 55. The 55 majors were reported in 1964, and represent a rate of 10.4 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Geology. Prior to 1946, undergraduate majors never numbered more than ten in the Department of Geology. The highest enrollments occurred between 1946 and 1950 when the number of majors fluctuated between 21 and 42. Enrollment decreased to 18 in 1951 and has not exceeded that number to date. There were only five majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 0.9.

Mathematics. The Department of Mathematics is one of the fastest growing departments in the University. Enrollment has increased from eight in 1940 to an all-time high of 134 in 1964, or rates of 5.4 and 25.3, respectively. The number of majors increased during the War years, but tapered off in the early 1950's. With the exception of slight fluctuations, enrollment increased steadily thereafter.

Oceanography. An undergraduate major was first established in Oceanography in 1952. Between 1952 and 1958 the number of majors varied between one and seven. The number increased to 12 in 1959, and with the exception of a very slight loss in 1961, enrollment continued to increase to the present. There were 53 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 10.0 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Physics. Prior to 1946, when forty-four undergraduate majors were reported, enrollment never exceeded nine. The all-time high of 57 majors, or a rate of 12.1, was reported in 1947. The number of majors decreased to 28 by 1954, and varied between 33 and 55 during the rest of the period. There were 51 undergraduate majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 9.6.

Social Sciences

Anthropology. Undergraduate majors in Anthropology numbered three in 1940, and by 1949 the number had increased only to twenty-four. Between 1950 and 1962 enrollment varied between seven and nineteen. Enrollment rose to 45 in 1963, but decreased slightly to 42 in 1964, or to rates of 10.1 and 7.9, respectively.

Economics. Between 1940 and 1945 undergraduate majors ranged between 16 and 39. Enrollment increased rather sharply in 1946 to 65 majors, decreased to 38 in 1948, and increased to 87 in 1949 -- the all-time high for the period. This represented a rate of 20.5. Enrollment decreased thereafter to 15 in 1954, increased to 35 by 1956, and then dropped to a low of 10 in 1957. Enrollment has gradually increased since then, to 59 majors in 1964, or to a rate of 11.1.

General Studies. "General Studies" is a program of studies designed for students who plan to pursue the study of a field of knowledge or special interest not provided for in departmental curricula. The course emphasis in General Studies is mainly in the Social Sciences. In addition, this field is a preparation for the School of Social Work and the School of Librarianship. Between 1940 and 1949, enrollment varied between 97 (1943) and 182 (1947). The 1947 figure represents a rate of 38.7 per 1,000 undergraduates, the highest reported enrollment in the twenty-five-year period. Enrollment fluctuated between 1950 and 1964, but by 1964 enrollment had gradually decreased to 36 majors, or to a rate of 6.8. This represents the lowest reported enrollment during the period.

Geography. The largest undergraduate enrollment in the Department of Geography occurred during the post-war years 1946 to 1950. The high of 40, or a rate of 8.5, was reported in 1947. Enrollment during the other years in the period under study ranged from a low of six in 1956 and 1957 to twenty-one in 1964. The 1964 figure represents a rate of 4.0.

History. There were 34 undergraduate majors reported in the Department of History in 1940. By 1944 enrollment had dropped to 17. The number of majors increased to 45 in 1947, and again, decreased to 17 in 1952. With the exception of slight fluctuations, enrollment steadily increased thereafter to a record high of 120 majors in 1964, or to a rate of 22.6.

Philosophy. With the exception of three years, the number of undergraduate majors in the Department of Philosophy never exceeded twelve. The three exceptions are: 1948, 14 majors; 1962, 15; and 1964, 22.

Political Science. The number of undergraduate majors increased from a low of 12 in 1944 to 53 in 1948. Enrollment decreased during the next four years to 24. Between 1953 and 1962 the number of majors varied between 31 and 54, but rose sharply to 115 in 1963. There were 116 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 21.9 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Psychology. There were 12 undergraduate majors reported in the Department of Psychology in 1940. The number dropped to a low of eight in 1943, or to a rate of 4.9, but had increased to a high of seventy-five in 1948, or to a rate of 16.4. Between 1952 and 1962 the number of majors ranged between 22 and 34. There were 43 and 45 majors reported in 1963 and 1964, respectively. The corresponding rates per 1,000 undergraduates are 9.7 and 8.5.

Sociology. In 1940 there were 33 majors in the Department of Sociology and by 1948 the number had risen to 106. These mark the low and high enrollment points in the twenty-five-year period. Enrollment decreased to 49 during the next four years. Between 1952 and 1964 the number of majors varied between 40 (1959) and 70 (1958). There were 64 undergraduate majors reported in 1964, representing a rate of 12.1.

Pre-Professional

Pre-Denstistry. Data on Pre-Dentistry majors extend back to 1946 (the Dental School was established in 1945). In 1946, there were 66 Pre-Dentistry majors, or a rate of 12.8. This represents the highest reported enrollment. Enrollment dropped to 40 in 1947, and has gradually decreased over the years to 10 majors in 1964, or to a rate of 1.9.

Pre-Education. The number of undergraduate majors numbered seven in 1940, or a rate of 4.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. Although enrollment decreased slightly in 1943 and 1948, a record high of 59 majors was reported in 1949, or a rate of 13.9. Enrollment fluctuated considerably during the remaining years, but gradually decreased to an all-time low of one in 1964. The downward trend in recent years in Pre-Education can be attributed partially to the administrative policy of directing students who plan to go into teaching into the Pre-Major program.

Pre-Law. Between 1940 and 1945 the number of undergraduate majors varied between 13 and 47. Enrollment rose sharply to an all-time high of 157 in 1946, or to a rate of 30.3, dropped to 97 in 1947, and by 1950 had decreased to 41. Between 1951 and 1964, enrollment fluctuated between 15 (1957) and 46 (1951). There were 26 Pre-Law majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 4.9.

Pre-Medicine. In 1940 there were 44 Pre-Medicine majors. Enrollment increased to 115 by 1943, decreased the following year, but rose sharply to 250 in 1946, or a rate of 48.3, representing the high for the twenty-five-year period. By 1951 the number of majors had decreased to 70. Between 1952 and 1964 enrollment fluctuated between 15 (1962) and 49 (1954). There were 24 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 4.5 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Other Pre-Professional Programs. Other Pre-Professional programs include Pre-Physical Therapy, Pre-Occupational Therapy, Pre-Dental Hygiene, and Pre-Medical Technology. These special areas of study developed after the establishment of the Medical School in 1945. Eight majors were reported in 1952. Enrollment grew to eighteen by 1955, but dropped to a low of two by 1959. Since 1960, the number of majors has increased to a high of 30 (1964), or a rate of 5.7.

The breakdown for 1964 is as follows: Pre-Medical Technology, nineteen majors; Pre-Dental Hygiene, seven; and Pre-Physical Therapy, four.

Pre-Major. The term "Pre-Major" refers to those students who have not formally signified a major field or specialty.

Between 1940 and 1945 the number of Pre-Majors ranged between 89 (1943) and 196 (1944). Enrollment rose sharply to 486 in 1946, and continued to increase to 500 in 1947, or to a rate of 106.3, the all-time high for the period. Enrollment decreased each year thereafter to a low of 89 in 1955. Since 1956, however, and with the exception of slight losses in 1959 and 1961, enrollment has increased each year. There were 360 Pre-Majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 67.8 per 1,000 undergraduates.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

In 1940 there were 105 undergraduate majors in the College of Business Administration and by 1942 enrollment had increased to 240. The low point for the twenty-five-year period under study was reported in 1943 when enrollment dropped to 73, or to a rate of 44.3 per 1,000 undergraduates. Enrollment increased to 165 in 1945, rising sharply to 1,045 in 1946, or to a rate of 202.0. Enrollment decreased slightly the next year, but in 1948 rose to 1,047, the highest enrollment for the twenty-five-year period. Between 1949 and 1952 the number of undergraduates decreased to 308. Enrollment increased thereafter to 487 in 1958, decreased the next four years to 284, but has increased during the past two years. In 1964, 388 undergraduates were reported, or a rate of 73.1. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 1,687 and 94.5. The College of Business Administration ranks third in undergraduate majors for Summer Quarter.

Since 1950, data have been reported by special fields within the College of Business Administration. Prior to that time, it was not possible to make these differentiations. The major fields are designated according to the most recent names utilized within the College.[3]

Accounting. In 1950, undergraduate majors in accounting ranked first in the College of Business Administration; by 1964, accounting majors had dropped to second place. There were 185 undergraduate majors, or a rate of 49.4 per 1,000

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[3] The following changes in terminology of major field designations and groupings should be noted: (1) Finance supersedes Banking and Finance; (2) International Business supersedes Foreign Trade; and (3) Law and Business supersedes Pre-Law. Also, there have been shifts in certain categories: (1) Business Education includes majors reported in Commercial Teaching (1949-1950); (2) General Business includes majors reported in Policy Administration (1956); (3) Production includes majors reported in Industrial Management (1949-1950); and (4) the "All Other" category includes all students majoring in Business Education, Business Statistics, Industrial Geography, Office Management, Real Estate, Risk and Insurance, and Secretarial Training.

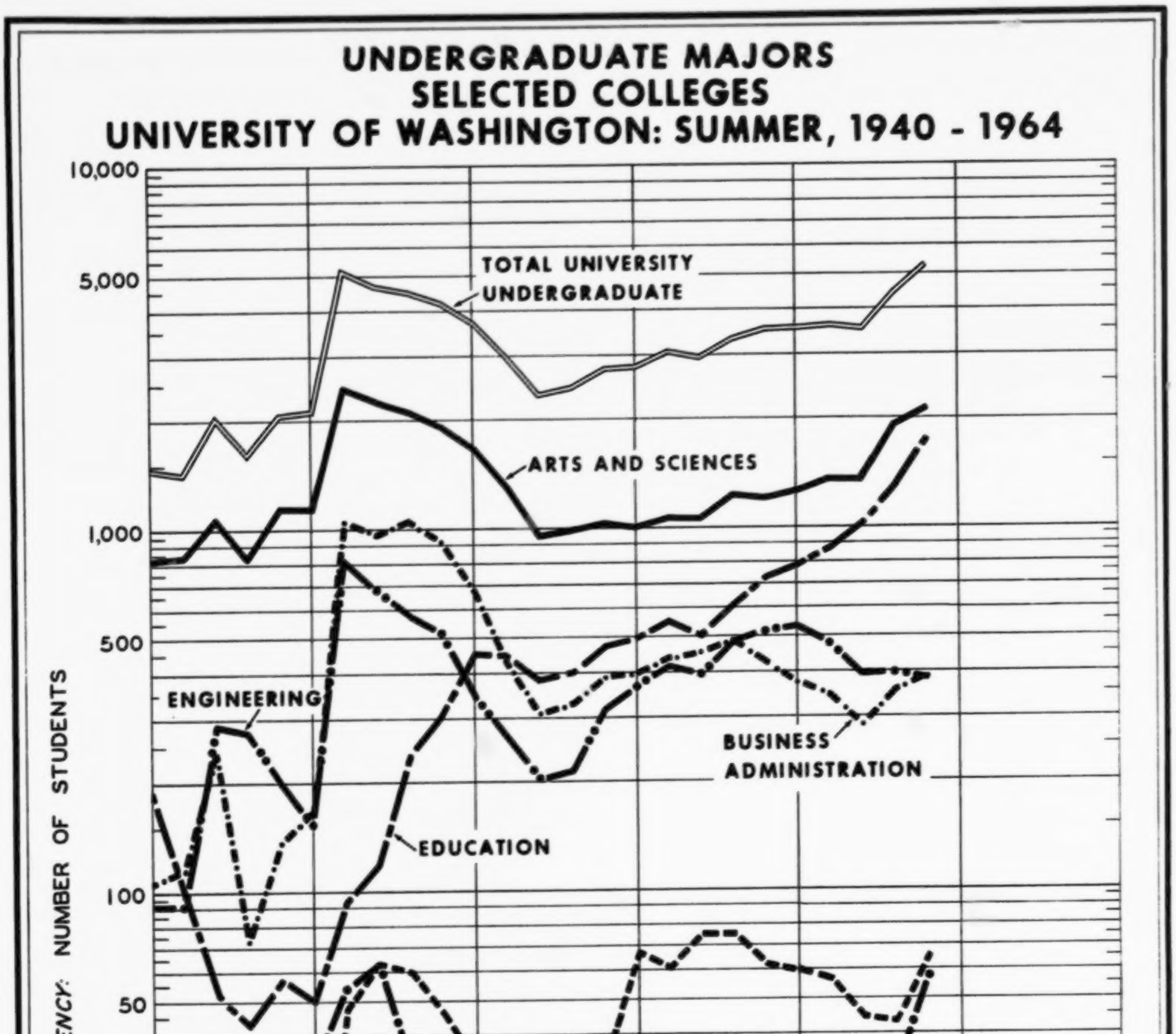
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
SELECTED COLLEGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE
ARTS AND SCIENCES
ENGINEERING
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING
FORESTRY
FISHERIES
0
NO FREQUENCIES REPORTED
ARCH. AND URBAN PLAN: 1940-41

Figure II:2

undergraduates reported in 1950. Enrollment has fluctuated considerably since 1950, reaching a low of 44, or a rate of 12.5 in 1959. There were 93 undergraduates reported in 1964, or a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Finance. The number of undergraduate majors in Finance has varied between seven (1951 and 1953) and twenty-eight (1960). Enrollment has increased, however, from 16 undergraduates in 1950, to 26 in 1964. The respective rates per 1,000 are 4.3 and 4.9.

General Business. General Business ranked second in 1950 with 136 undergraduates, or a rate of 36.3, but dropped to third place by 1964, with 71 undergraduates, or to a rate of 13.4 per 1,000 undergraduates. With the exception of 1950 and 1951, when 136 and 116 undergraduates, respectively, were reported, enrollment has fluctuated between 50 and 91 majors.

International Business. There were 19 undergraduate majors reported in this speciality in 1950 -- the highest enrollment of the period. This represents a rate of 5.1 per 1,000 undergraduate majors. In 1964, there were only six majors, or a rate of 1.1. With the exception of 1950, enrollment has fluctuated between four and eleven.

Marketing. Marketing ranked fourth in number of undergraduate majors in Business Administration in both 1950 and 1964. The high enrollment of 74 was reported in 1950; the low of 12 in 1959. There were 42 undergraduate majors in 1964, or a rate of 7.9.

Personnel and Industrial Relations. There were 52 undergraduate majors reported in 1950, representing a rate of 13.9 per 1,000 undergraduates. Enrollment dropped to sixteen in 1951, and has gradually decreased to a low of six in 1964, or to a rate of 1.1.

Law and Business. The number of undergraduate majors has varied between three (1962) and twenty-two (1950) in the past fifteen years. There were five majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 0.9 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Pre-Major. Pre-Major undergraduates ranked third in 1950, and first in 1964. Enrollment gradually grew from 86 in 1950 to a record high of 237 in 1959, or from a rate of 23.0 to a rate of 67.4. Enrollment dropped sharply to 74 in 1960, and has fluctuated considerably since. There were 119 undergraduate majors, or a rate of 22.4, reported in 1964.

Production. The number of undergraduate majors in this specialty has fluctuated between a low of two in 1951 and a high of thirty in 1957. There were five majors reported in 1964, representing a rate of 0.9 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Transportation. There were 41 undergraduate majors reported in Transportation in 1950. Between 1951 and 1956, enrollment varied between 15 and 26; between 1957 and 1964 the range was from zero to ten. There were no majors reported in 1964.

"All Others."[4] The number of undergraduate majors in this category has varied between eight (1959) and thirty (1950). There were 15 undergraduates reported in 1964, representing a rate of 2.8 per 1,000 undergraduates.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

In 1940 and 1941 there were 91 undergraduate majors in the College of Engineering, representing rates of 61.4 and 63.9 per 1,000 undergraduate students. The 1940 figure represents the low for the twenty-five-year period. Enrollment rose sharply in 1942 to 289 majors, declined to 154 in 1945, and then jumped to a record high of 821 in 1946, or to a rate of 158.7. Enrollment continually decreased between 1947 and 1952 to a figure of 204. With the exception of a slight dip in 1957, enrollment increased thereafter to 534 in 1960; decreasing to 383 in 1964, representing a rate of 72.2 per 1,000 undergraduates. The College of Engineering ranks fourth in number of undergraduate majors. Enrollment in this college for the regular school year is considerably larger than it is in summer. There were 2,125 undergraduate majors reported in Autumn Quarter 1964, or a rate of 119.1.

In discussing the various programs within the College of Engineering, it is necessary to consider changes that have occurred in terminology and classification procedures utilized during the period under study.[5]

The "All Other" Engineering category is a residual category including those reported in Engineering in the College of Arts and Sciences (1944), Industrial Engineering (1948-1961), and Navy Pre-Engineering (1958-1959). These major fields either had relatively few students or were inconsistently used at different times during the period under study. The largest enrollment in this category appeared in 1958 and 1959 when 47 and 73 Navy Pre-Engineering majors were reported, respectively.

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[4] See preceding footnote for detailed explanation of this category.

[5] From 1940 to 1947, the enrollment figures for the School of Mines are included in the series for the College of Engineering. In 1947 the School of Mines was incorporated into the College of Engineering. Mechanical Engineering includes majors listed in Commercial Engineering. Mineral Engineering includes majors listed in Mines, Ceramic and Metallurgical Engineering.

Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering. There were 23 undergraduate majors reported in this speciality in 1940, and although enrollment has fluctuated considerably over the twenty-five-year period, the number of majors in 1964 was the same as that in 1940. The respective rates per 1,000 undergraduates, however, are markedly different -- 15.5 for 1940, and 4.3 for 1964.

Enrollment reached its highest point in 1946 when 79 students were reported, or a rate of 15.3. Enrollment continually decreased thereafter to a record low of seven in 1953. Between 1954 and 1964 the number of undergraduate majors varied between 18 and 32.

Chemical Engineering. There were 16 undergraduate majors in Chemical Engineering in 1940; the number increased to 61 in 1942, but dropped to 26 in 1945. Enrollment rose sharply to 118 majors in 1946, or to a rate of 22.8 per 1,000 undergraduates. This represents the highest enrollment for the period under study. By 1953, the number of students had decreased to 12, and from that time to the present, undergraduate majors have never numbered more than 24. There were 20 majors, or a rate of 3.8, reported in 1964.

Civil Engineering. Between 1940 and 1945,the number of undergraduate majors varied between four and twenty-three. Enrollment rose sharply in 1946 to 131 majors, or to a rate of 25.3. This represents the highest enrollment in the twenty-five-year period. Since 1946, the number of undergraduate majors has gradually decreased. There were 34 majors, or a rate of 6.4, reported in 1964.

Electrical Engineering. Electrical Engineering is the fastest growing speciality in the College of Engineering. There were 18 majors reported in 1940, and 141 in 1964. The respective rates per 1,000 undergraduates are 12.2 and 26.6. Enrollment rose sharply in 1946, to 204, continued to increase in 1947, but decreased thereafter to 59 in 1952. Enrollment continually increased between 1953 and 1961. The highest enrollment was recorded in 1961, when 278 undergraduate majors were reported, representing a rate of 76.9.

General Engineering. Undergraduate majors in General Engineering fluctuated considerably during the twenty-five-year period under study. There were eight undergraduate majors reported in 1940, and by 1944 the number had increased to 83. Enrollment dropped to 37 in 1945, but rose sharply to 92 in 1946; however, it dropped again in 1947 to nine. Between 1948 and 1954, the number of undergraduate majors varied between eight and thirty-four. Enrollment jumped to 108 in 1955, increased slightly in 1956, but decreased to 28 during the next five years. Since 1962, enrollment has gradually increased to 49, or a rate of 9.2.

Mechanical Engineering. Following a pattern similar to the other specialties, Mechanical Engineering experienced its largest undergraduate enrollment during the post-war years, 1946 to 1949. The high of 185 majors, or a rate of 39.3, was reported in 1947. Between 1950 and 1964 enrollment fluctuated between 63 and 123. There were 87 undergraduate majors reported in 1964, representing a rate of 16.4 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Mineral Engineering. Prior to 1946 undergraduate majors in Mineral Engineering never numbered more than 12. Between 1946 and 1964 enrollment ranged between ten and twenty-nine, with the exceptions of 1952 and 1953 when enrollment dropped to five and two, respectively. There were 29 undergraduate majors reported in 1964, representing a rate of 5.5.

SELECTED COLLEGES

College of Architecture and Urban Planning. Architecture was established as a Department in the College of Arts and Sciences in 1914, and in 1935 its status was changed to that of a School. In July, 1957 the College of Architecture and Urban Planning was established.

In 1942 six undergraduate majors were reported in Architecture. The number dropped to two in 1943, rose sharply to 21 in 1944 and continued to increase until 1947 when 63 undergraduate majors were reported. This 1947 figure represents a rate of 13.4 per 1,000 undergraduate majors. Between 1948 and 1952 the number of majors decreased to eight. During the next nine years enrollment fluctuated between nine and twenty-one. Since 1962 the number of undergraduates has continually increased to 57 majors in 1964, or to a rate of 10.7. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are considerably larger -- 534 and 29.9.

College of Education. The College of Education ranks second only to the College of Arts and Sciences in undergraduate enrollment. Enrollment dropped from 187 in 1940 to a record low of 43 in 1943, or to a rate of 26.1 per 1,000 undergraduates. With the exception of slight fluctuations (1945, 1951, 1952, and 1957) enrollment has continually increased to the present. In 1964 there were 1,747 undergraduate majors reported, or a rate of 329.2. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 2,490 and 139.5.

The large undergraduate enrollment in the College of Education during Summer Quarter may be attributed, in part, to the large "unclassified 5" enrollment. In 1964, 958 of the undergraduates were "unclassified 5's".

College of Fisheries. As Figure II:2 indicates, undergraduate enrollment in the College of Fisheries has fluctuated considerably during the twenty-five-year period. Prior to 1946, the number of undergraduate majors never exceeded nine. A record high of 28 was reported in 1946. This represents a rate of 5.4 per 1,000 undergraduates. Between 1947 and 1952 enrollment dropped to six. During the following nine years enrollment fluctuated between six and thirteen, but increased thereafter to 23 in 1964, representing a rate of 4.3. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 122 and 6.8, respectively.

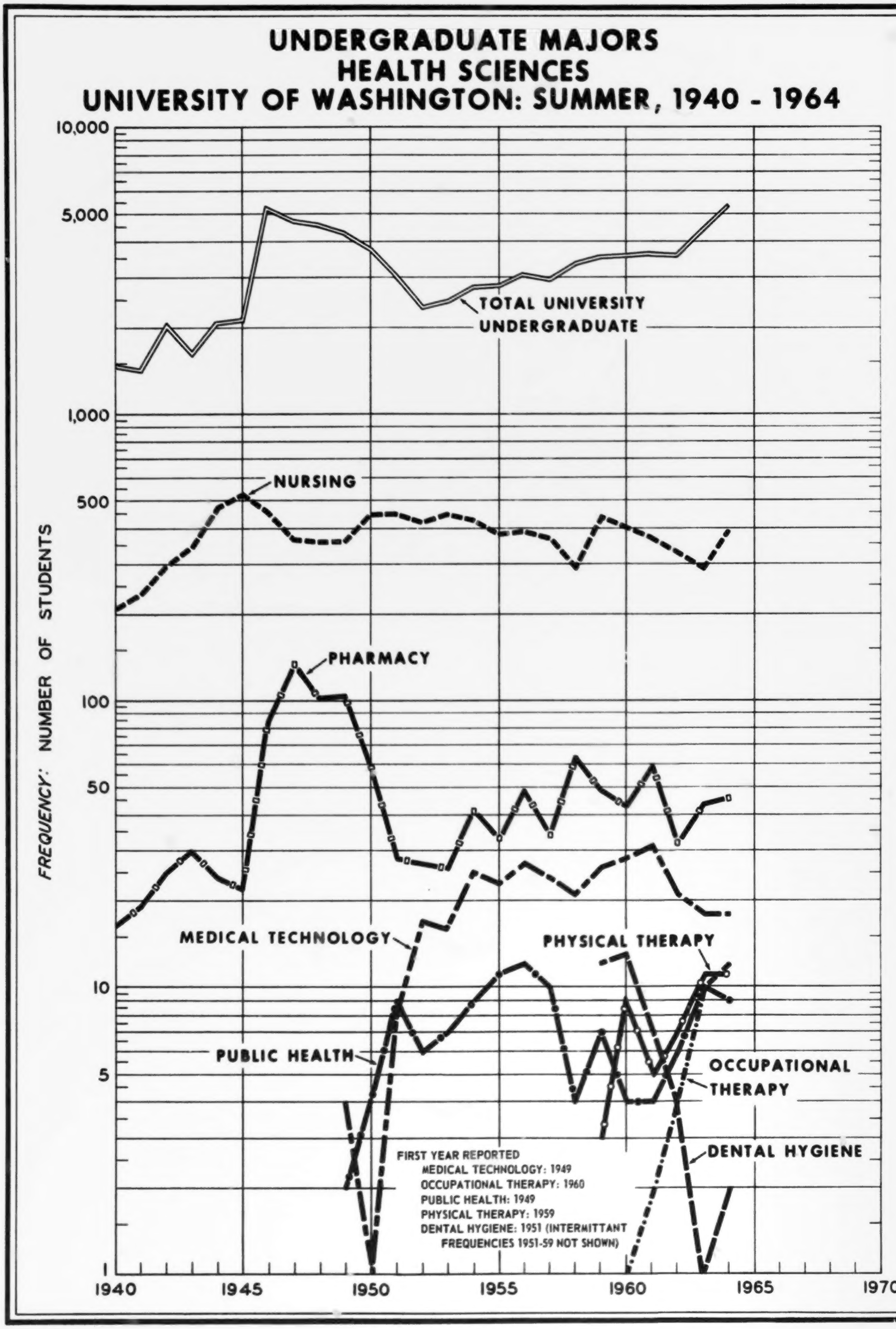
College of Forestry. The number of undergraduate majors enrolled followed a very erratic pattern between 1940 and 1954, as Figure II:2 indicates. Enrollment decreased from twelve in 1940 to three in 1943. Between 1944 and 1947 enrollment increased to 63, decreased thereafter to a low of three in 1953, but rose sharply to 35 the following year. Since 1955 enrollment has fluctuated between 43 and 75. There were 65 undergraduates reported in 1964, or a rate of 12.3 per 1,000 undergraduates. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 190 and 10.6, respectively.

HEALTH SCIENCES

School of Nursing. The "Department of Nursing Education" became the "School of Nursing" in the College of Arts and Sciences in 1934. In 1945 it became an autonomous professional school within the Division of Health Sciences. From 1946 to 1954, the data for this series include Pre-Nursing students in the College of Arts and Sciences. These students are incorporated in this series because of their comparability with present lower division nursing majors.

As Figure II:3 shows, enrollment in the School of Nursing has not been as erratic as that in other departments. Enrollment increased from 208 in 1940 to 523 in 1945, or to a rate of 245.0 per 1,000 total undergraduates. This represents the highest enrollment for the twenty-five-year period. By 1948 the number of majors had decreased to 359. Between 1949 and 1957 majors varied between 363 and 448; between 1958 and 1964 the range was 289 and 445. There were 398 Nursing majors reported in 1964, representing a rate of 75.0. By contrast Autumn Quarter 1964 enrollment figures are 819 and 45.9, respectively.

College of Pharmacy. There were 16 undergraduate majors reported in the College of Pharmacy in 1940, representing a rate of 10.8 per 1,000 undergraduates. This represents the lowest enrollment for the twenty-five-year period under study. Enrollment increased to 30 in 1943, decreased to 22 in 1945, and rose sharply to 134 in 1947. The 1947 figure represents a rate of 28.5, the highest enrollment for the period. Enrollment decreased thereafter to 26 in 1953. Between 1954 and 1964 the number of majors fluctuated between 32 and 64. There were 46 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 8.7. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 258 and 14.5.



UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
HEALTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964

FIRST YEAR REPORTED
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY: 1949
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY: 1960
PUBLIC HEALTH: 1949
PHYSICAL THERAPY: 1959
DENTAL HYGIENE: 1951 (INTERMITTANT FREQUENCIES 1951-59 NOT SHOWN)

Figure II:3

Dental Hygiene. Dental Hygiene majors first appeared in 1951 when eight undergraduates were reported. No majors were reported in 1952 and 1956 to 1958. Enrollment ranged between one and thirteen for the remaining years. In 1964, two undergraduate majors were reported, representing a rate of 0.4.

Medical Technology. The first three years of the Medical Technology program are taken in the College of Arts and Sciences. Upon successful completion of this program, two more years of study are taken in the Department of Pathology in the School of Medicine.

Undergraduate majors first appeared in this field in 1949, when four majors were reported. Enrollment dropped to one the next year, but increased to eight in 1951. Between 1952 and 1964 the number of majors varied between 16 (1953) and 31 (1961). In 1964, 18 undergraduate majors were reported, representing a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapy. Majors in Occupational Therapy first appeared in 1960, when one major was reported. Enrollment increased thereafter to a high of 12 in 1964, or to a rate of 2.3.

Majors in Physical Therapy were first reported in 1959. As Figure II:3 indicates, enrollment increased from three in 1959 to eleven in 1963 and 1964. The eleven majors in 1964 represent a rate of 2.1.

Public Health and Preventive Medicine. The Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, a division of the School of Medicine, offers professional courses in Public Health leading to the Bachelor of Science degree for students in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Majors were first reported in 1949, when two students were enrolled. Enrollment gradually increased to 12 in 1956 -- the highest point in the period. During the entire period the number of majors varied between two and twelve. There were nine majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 1.7 per 1,000 undergraduates.

CHAPTER III

TRENDS IN GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD[1]

The classification scheme of graduate and professional students, according to major field, used in this chapter is shown in Table III:I. In analyzing enrollment trends of graduate students according to major field, both frequencies and rates per 1,000 total graduate students have been utilized. However, because of the instability of some of the rates, resulting mainly from the small number of cases, only frequencies are portrayed in the semi-logarithmic charts. Detailed tabulations of basic data pertaining to both frequencies and rates for graduate and professional students will be found in the Appendix.

In the summer of 1940, 1,436 graduate students were reported. The corresponding figure for 1964 was 3,188; this represents an increase of 122.0 per cent. Following a pattern similar to that of the regular school year, graduate enrollment decreased sharply between 1940 and 1944, to an all-time low of 424 students. However, enrollment increased almost as sharply between 1945 and 1947, and the loss was regained. Enrollment continued to increase until 1950, but as a consequence of the Korean Conflict it had decreased to 1,665 students by 1953. Graduate enrollment has since increased to an all-time high of 3,188 students in 1964. This is 31.1 per cent of total summer enrollment.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

As Figure III:1 illustrates, the College of Arts and Sciences has followed the general trend of total University enrollment. From 802 graduate students in 1940, enrollment dropped sharply to a low of 206 in 1944. Enrollment increased slightly to 259 in 1945, and rose sharply to 615 the following year. From 1947 to 1950 enrollment increased at a moderate pace, reaching 976 in 1950, decreasing thereafter to 570 in 1954. Since 1954 enrollment has continued to increase at a moderate pace, with the exception of slight losses in 1956 and 1963. The all-time high for the period

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[1] For definitions of graduate students and of professional students see Chapter I, p. 1.

Table III:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields
University of Washington Graduate and Professional Students

I. College of Arts and Sciences (Figure III:1)

  A. Languages

    1. Classics
    2. English, including General and Comparative Literature
    3. Far Eastern and Slavic Languages and Literature
    4. Germanic Languages and Literature
    5. Linguistics
    6. Romance Languages and Literature
    7. Scandinavian Languages and Literature
    8. Speech

  B. Semi-Professional Schools

    1. Art
    2. Communications
    3. Drama
    4. Home Economics
    5. Music
    6. Physical and Health Education

  C. Biological and Natural Sciences

    1. Atmospheric Sciences
    2. Botany
    3. Chemistry
    4. Genetics
    5. Geology
    6. Mathematics
    7. Oceanography
    8. Physics
    9. Zoology

  D. Social Sciences

    1. Anthropology
    2. Economics
    3. Geography
    4. History
    5. Philosophy
    6. Political Science
    7. Psychology
    8. Sociology

II. College of Engineering (Figure III:2)

III. College of Architecture and Urban Planning (Figure III:2)

IV. College of Business Administration (Figure III:2)

V. College of Education (Figure III:2)

Table III:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields

University of Washington Graduate and Professional Students (Continued)

VI. College of Fisheries (Figure III:2)

VII. College of Forestry (Figure III:2)

VIII. School of Librarianship (Figure III:2)

IX. School of Public Affairs

X. School of Social Work (Figure III:2)

XI. Health Sciences (Figure III:3)

1. School of Dentistry
2. School of Nursing
3. College of Pharmacy
4. Anatomy
5. Biochemistry
6. Microbiology
7. Pathology
8. Pharmacology
9. Physiology and Biophysics
10. Public Health and Preventive Medicine
11. Radiological Sciences
12. Surgery

XII. All Others*

XIII. Professional

1. School of Law
2. School of Dentistry
3. School of Medicine

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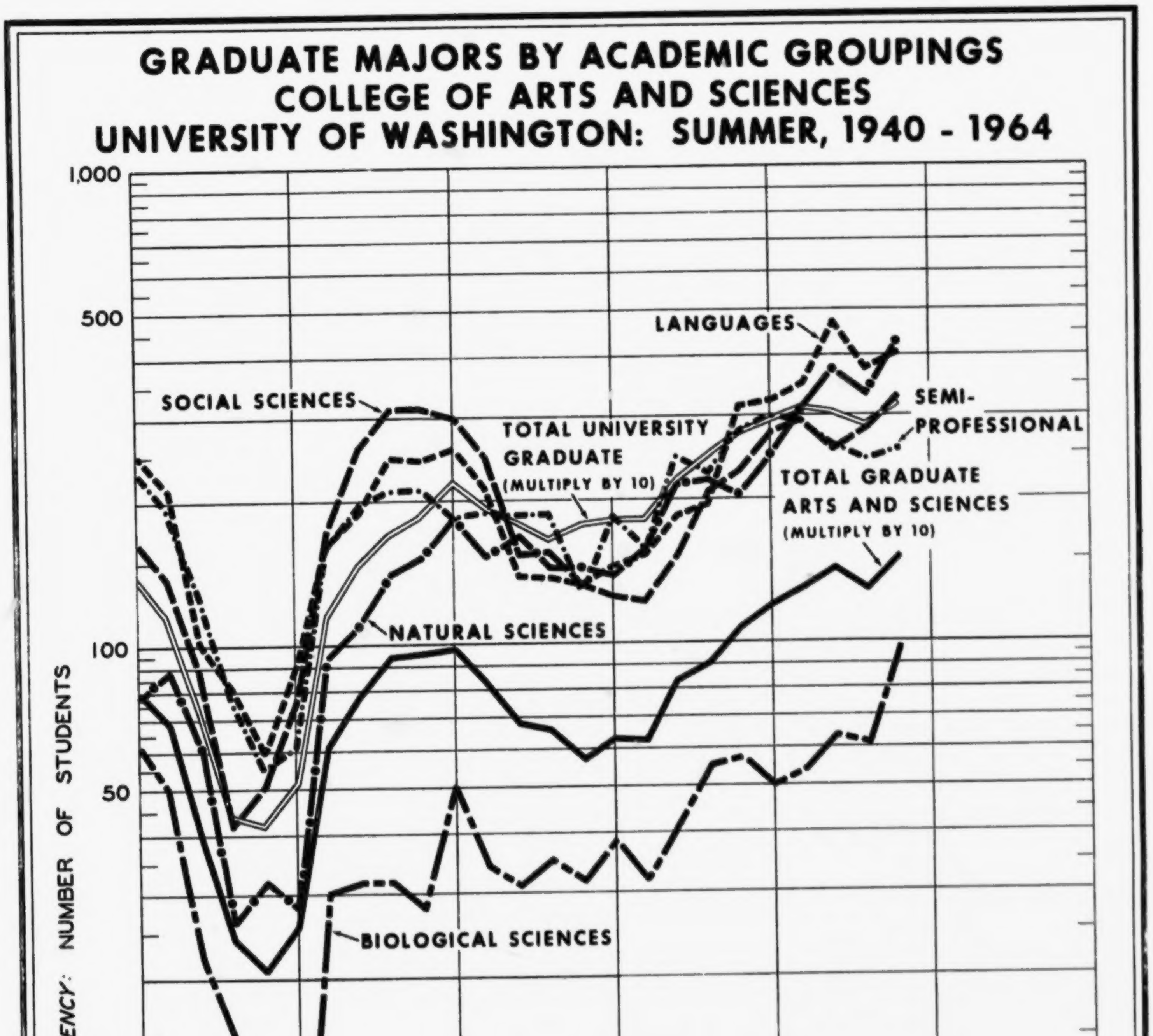
* This category includes graduate students reported by the Registrar's Office as "unassigned," those reported as graduates in the "pre-major" category, and a few students reported as majors in Architecture and Oceanography, prior to the establishment of the respective graduate programs in 1961 and 1952.



GRADUATE MAJORS BY ACADEMIC GROUPINGS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964

Figure III:1

under study was in 1964, when 1,520 graduate students were reported, representing a rate of 476.8 per 1,000 graduate students. The College of Arts and Sciences ranks first in Summer Quarter graduate enrollment.

Languages

Classics. In 1940 nine graduate students were reported in Classics. Enrollment fluctuated between zero and nine until 1963 when eighteen graduates were reported. Enrollment increased to 26 in 1964, representing a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 graduate students. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 19 and 4.6.

English. From an all-time high of 206 majors in 1940, enrollment decreased steadily, reaching a low of 29 in 1944. Beginning in 1945 the trend changed, and enrollment increased until 1948 when 161 majors were reported. During the next four years enrollment decreased to 74 majors (1952). Except for occasional drops, enrollment gradually increased to 157 majors in 1964, representing a rate of 49.2 per 1,000 graduate students. The corresponding rate for the high enrollment of 206 in 1940 is 143.5, almost three times that of the 1964 figure. The English Department ranks first in number of graduate students in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Far Eastern. Between 1940 and 1944 enrollment varied between zero and six. From 1945 to 1951 enrollment grew to 26 majors, but during the next six years dropped as low as eight. Since 1958, however, enrollment has increased at a moderate pace, with the exception of a slight loss in 1961. A record high of 55 majors was recorded in 1964, representing a rate of 17.3 per 1,000 graduate students.

Germanic Languages. Between 1940 and 1958 graduate majors in the German Department fluctuated between zero and ten (1948). Enrollment rose sharply to 27 majors in 1959, decreased to 24 in 1960, but more than doubled in 1961. Enrollment decreased the next two years, but rose to 34 in 1964, or a rate of 10.7 per 1,000 graduate students.

Linguistics. Graduate students in Linguistics were first recognized in the summer of 1956 when one major was reported. No majors were reported in 1957; two in 1958; seven in 1959 and 1961; and three in 1960.

During the Summer Quarters of 1962 and 1963, the Department of Linguistics, in cooperation with the Linguistic Society of America, sponsored the Linguistic Institute. Due to these special institutes, enrollment rose sharply to 108 in 1962 and 49 in 1963. The respective rates per 1,000 graduate students are 35.3 and 17.2. There were 14 graduate students reported in 1964, or a rate of 4.4.

Romance Languages. Between 1940 and 1958 graduate enrollment in Romance Languages fluctuated between 14 (1942 and 1943) and 37 (1950). Enrollment increased sharply to 87 majors in 1959, and the record high of 89 majors was recorded the following year. Enrollment decreased the next three years, but increased to 76 in 1964, or a rate of 23.8 per 1,000 graduate students. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 93 and 22.4.

Speech. The Department of Speech was established in 1941. Prior to that time, several courses in Speech were taught in the English Department. There were nine graduate students reported in Speech in 1942, the number dropped to five the following year, but from 1944 to 1950 graduate enrollment gradually increased to 33 students. Enrollment decreased to 14 by 1954, but increased during the next seven years to a record high of 66 majors in 1961, or to a rate of 21.1 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment dropped to 43 in 1962, increased slightly to 49 in 1963, but dropped back to 43 in 1964. The 1964 figure represents a rate of 13.5.

Semi-Professional Schools

Art. In 1940, 22 graduate students were reported in Art. By 1944 enrollment reached a record low of three. Enrollment increased during the next four years to 30 students in 1948. Between 1949 and 1964 the number of graduate students varied between 15 and 38 . The high of 38 was reported in 1959. There were 36 majors reported in 1964, representing a rate of 11.3 per 1,000 graduate students. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 34 and 8.2.

School of Communications. Up to 1957 graduate students in Journalism, now a part of the School of Communications, were reported separately. Since 1958, all graduates in the School of Communications have been reported as a group.

Between 1940 and 1959, the number of majors varied between zero and ten. Enrollment increased to 14 in 1960, and reached a high of 19 in 1964, or a rate of 6.0 per 1,000 graduate students.

Drama. From nineteen graduate students in 1940, enrollment dropped to a low of five in 1943 and 1944. Enrollment increased to 33 by 1949, but dropped sharply to 14 in 1950. Graduate students varied between 13 and 27 between 1950 and 1963, and reached a record high of 36 in 1964, representing a rate of 11.3 per 1,000 graduate students. Graduate enrollment Autumn Quarter 1964 numbered 41, a rate of 9.9.

Home Economics. Graduate enrollment has decreased considerably in the Home Economics Department over the twenty-five-year period under study. Enrollment decreased from 65 graduate majors in 1940, or from a rate of 45.3 per 1,000 graduate students, to 20 in 1964, or to a rate of 6.3. The 1940 figure represents the high for the twenty-five-year period, the low of 17 being reported four years later. Enrollment gradually increased to 60 in 1952, but by 1955 had dropped to 29. The pattern repeated itself, increasing the next four years to 57 in 1959, but decreasing thereafter to 20 in 1963 and 1964.

Music. With the exception of the War years, graduate enrollment in the Music Department has been relatively stable. There were 68 majors reported in 1940 and 64 in 1964. The rates per 1,000 graduate students, however, are not as stable -- the 1940 figure represents a rate of 47.4, the 1964 figure, a rate of 20.1. The low point was reported in 1945 when there were only 14 majors, but the loss was regained during the following decade and 68 majors were again reported in 1955. Since 1955, enrollment has varied between 51 (1956) and 80 (1961). It is interesting to note that in Autumn Quarter 1964, only 48 graduate students were reported, for a rate of 11.5.

Physical and Health Education. In 1940 there were 62 graduate students reported in Physical and Health Education, but by 1945 enrollment had decreased to one. The following year enrollment jumped to 36, and had increased to 49 by 1953. Enrollment dropped sharply to eight in 1954, increased to 53 in 1955, but dropped to 18 in 1956. Enrollment increased sharply to 79 majors in 1957, then increased at a more moderate pace to a record high of 109 in 1961. Enrollment has since decreased to 80 majors in 1964, or to a rate of 25.1 per 1,000 graduate students.

The number of male graduate students in Physical Education in 1964 was almost twice the number of females. There were 52 men, as compared to 28 women.

Biological and Natural Sciences

Atmospheric Sciences. Graduate students did not appear in this department until 1949, when one major was reported. Enrollment jumped to a high of 34 in 1952, or to a rate of 19.0 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment dropped to nine the following year and never exceeded sixteen between 1953 and 1961. From 23 majors in 1962, enrollment decreased to 18 in 1964, or to a rate of 5.6.

Botany. Graduate enrollment in Botany decreased from 22 in 1940 to one in 1945. Between 1946 and 1959 enrollment fluctuated between four and twelve, but from 1960 to the present, enrollment has increased at a moderate pace. In 1964, 38 majors were reported, or a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 graduate students. Autumn Quarter figures for the same year are 37 and 8.9, respectively.

Chemistry. There were 47 graduate students reported in Chemistry in 1940, representing a rate of 32.7 per 1,000 graduate students. The low point of the twenty-five-year period was in 1944 when 11 students were reported. Enrollment increased thereafter, with slight fluctuations, to the current enrollment of 128, representing a rate of 40.2 per 1,000 graduate students. Currently, Chemistry ranks second in number of graduate students in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Genetics. Graduate students in Genetics first appeared in 1961 when two majors were reported. Enrollments for the past three years were: 1962 and 1963, three students, and 1964, twelve.

Geology. Between 1940 and 1956 graduate enrollment in Geology varied between zero (1943) and twelve (1951). Enrollment increased to 16 in 1957, and to 20 in 1958, but decreased thereafter to 12 in 1964.

Mathematics. Between 1940 and 1945 graduate students varied between three and twenty-two. Enrollment increased to 35 by 1949, but fluctuated between 20 and 42 during the next decade. In 1960, enrollment almost doubled, and continued to increase to 124 in 1962. There was a sharp decrease in 1963 when enrollment dropped to 64, but the loss was regained in 1964 when 126 graduate majors were reported. The 1964 figure represents a rate of 39.5. At present the Department of Mathematics ranks third in number of graduate students in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Oceanography. Between 1952 and 1959 graduate students in Oceanography varied between two and eleven. Enrollment rose to 24 in 1960 and continued to increase thereafter. In 1964, 46 students were reported, or a rate of 14.4 per 1,000 graduate students.

Physics. Between 1940 and 1945 graduate students in Physics never numbered more than 12. Enrollment gradually increased from 27 in 1946 to 52 in 1950. The number of graduates decreased to 13 in 1954, but had increased to 50 by 1957. Enrollment decreased during the next three years to 31, but has since increased to 100 majors, representing a rate of 31.4.

Zoology. In 1940, 41 graduate students were reported in Zoology, but by 1945 the number had dropped to four. Enrollment rose to 25 in 1946 and gradually increased to 50 by 1959, a record high for the twenty-five-year period. The number of graduate students decreased in the following years, and in 1964 there were 47 students reported, or a rate of 14.7 per 1,000 graduate students. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 50 and 12.0.

Social Sciences

Anthropology. Between 1940 and 1947 there were never more than three graduate students in Anthropology. Between 1948 and 1964 enrollment ranged between five and nineteen. The high was reported in 1964 and represents a rate of 6.0 per 1,000 graduate students.

Economics. Prior to 1949 graduate students in the Department of Economics never exceeded ten. Enrollment rose to a record high of 36 in 1949, or to a rate of

19.4. During the following decade enrollment dropped as low as nine (1957), but gradually increased to 19 in 1963, and rose rather sharply to 33 in 1964, representing a rate of 10.4 per 1,000 graduate students.

Geography. There were 22 graduate students reported in Geography in 1940, but during the following five years enrollment dropped to a low of two. Between 1946 and 1962 enrollment ranged between ten (1956) and twenty-eight (1948). In 1963 enrollment rose to 30 and continued to increase to 43 in 1964. The 1964 figure represents a rate of 13.5.

History. Although graduate enrollment in History has fluctuated considerably over the twenty-five-year period under study, the number of students reported in 1964 is only 11 more than that reported in 1940. The 94 students reported in 1940 represent a rate of 65.5 per 1,000 graduate students; the 105 students reported in 1964, a rate of 32.9.

Enrollment dropped to 26 in 1943, gradually increased to 79 in 1948, but decreased thereafter to a record low of 22 in 1954. Between 1955 and 1961 there was a steady increase to a high of 134. Enrollment decreased to 89 in 1963, but rose to 105 in 1964. History ranks fourth in graduate enrollment in the College of Arts and Sciences. Among the Social Sciences, History ranks first.

Philosophy. Between 1940 and 1957 the number of Philosophy graduate students varied between one and seven. In 1958 and 1959, eleven majors were reported, but enrollment dropped to six and seven the next two years. Thirteen majors were reported in 1962 and 1963, and there was a slight increase in 1964 (15). The 1964 figure represents a rate of 4.7.

Political Science. From seventeen graduate students in 1940, enrollment dropped to two in 1943. Between 1944 and 1950 the Political Science Department grew to 42 majors -- the highest enrollment reported in the twenty-five-year period. Enrollment has fluctuated considerably since then, ranging between nine (1956) and thirty-eight (1951). There were 30 graduate students reported in 1964, or a rate of 9.4 per 1,000 graduate students.

Psychology. Between 1940 and 1945 graduate students in Psychology varied between zero and eight. Between 1946 and 1950, however, enrollment increased at a rapid pace to a high of 61 majors in 1950. Enrollment fluctuated during the early 1950's but gradually increased between 1957 and 1961 to 56 majors. Enrollment decreased to 38 in 1964, or to a rate of 11.9.

Sociology. There were 22 graduate students reported in the Department of Sociology in 1940, but by 1945 the number had dropped to four. During the next six years enrollment rose as high as 37 (1948 and 1951), but varied thereafter between

12 and 23 (1952 and 1959). The number of majors increased to 38 in 1960, decreased slightly the next two years, but increased in 1963 and 1964. There were 47 majors reported in 1964, or a rate of 14.7 per 1,000 graduate students.

SELECTED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

College of Architecture and Urban Planning. The Department of Architecture was established in 1914. In 1935 its status was changed to that of School of Architecture in the College of Arts and Sciences. However, in July 1957, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning was recognized as an autonomous unit within the University. Currently, graduate work is being offered in this College, in both Architecture and Urban Planning.

The graduate degree program in Architecture has existed only since 1961. The number of graduate majors reported in Architecture for Summer Quarter 1962, 1963, and 1964 was two, six, and five, respectively.

The graduate degree program in Urban Planning has existed since 1941. This program was first administered through the College of Engineering and later by a special committee. Since 1957, administration of the Urban Planning program has been centered in the College of Architecture and Urban Planning. Although this major has existed since 1941, the Registrar's Office did not report graduate majors in Urban Planning as a separate group until 1954. Graduate enrollment Summer Quarter was first recorded in 1956 when five majors were enrolled. Enrollment has since fluctuated between zero and nine; the high of nine being recorded in 1964, representing a rate of 2.8 per 1,000 graduate students.

College of Business Administration. Graduate enrollment in the College of Business Administration numbered 23 in the summer of 1940, decreased to 18 in 1941, and then increased to 50 in 1942. There was a sharp decline in 1943, when enrollment reached an all-time low of nine; this same figure was reported in 1944. Enrollment increased during the post-war period reaching 81 in 1948. Enrollment fluctuated thereafter, but by 1964 had reached an all-time high of 175 graduate majors, representing a rate of 54.9. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 272 and 65.4.

College of Education. The College of Education ranks second only to the College of Arts and Sciences in Summer Quarter graduate enrollment. Enrollment between 1940 and 1945 follows a pattern similar to total University enrollment, reaching its lowest point in 1943 when 108 students were enrolled, representing a rate of 243.2 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment increased rather sharply to 849 in 1950, fluctuated slightly between 1950 and 1961, but has continually decreased during the last three years. The high of 988, or a rate of 316.2, was recorded in 1961. There

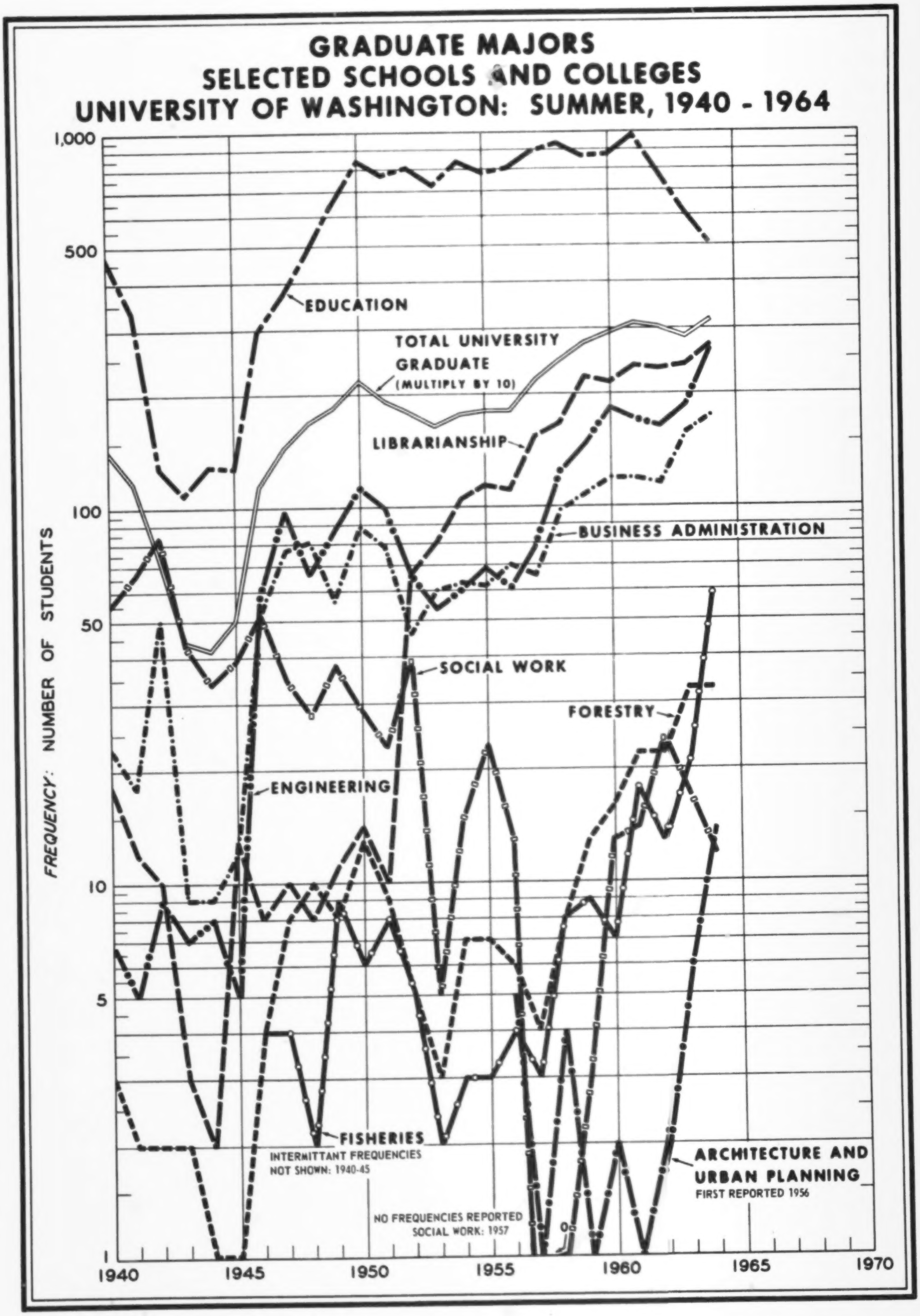

GRADUATE MAJORS
SELECTED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
EDUCATION
TOTAL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE (MULTIPLY BY 10)
LIBRARIANSHIP
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SOCIAL WORK
FORESTRY
ENGINEERING
FISHERIES
INTERMITTANT FREQUENCIES NOT SHOWN: 1940-45
NO FREQUENCIES REPORTED SOCIAL WORK: 1957
0
ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING
FIRST REPORTED 1956

Figure III:2

were 507 students reported in 1964, or a rate of 159.0. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 188 and 45.2. There is a marked difference between both the number and rate of Education majors attending Summer Quarter, as compared to the rest of the school year. This may be accounted for by the fact that Summer Quarter is, for the most part, the only time these students are free to do course work. The important point is that the Education major plays a far greater role in Summer Quarter enrollment than during the regular year; in 1964, the rate per 1,000 Summer Quarter graduate students is more than three times that of Autumn Quarter.

College of Engineering. Figure III:2 indicates the College of Engineering has increased from a low of five graduate students in the summer of 1941 to a high of 266 graduates in 1964. The sharpest increase occurred between 1945 and 1946, when enrollment jumped from five to fifty-eight students. From 1946 to 1956 enrollment fluctuated between 54 and 112 majors. Enrollment increased thereafter to 185 in 1960, decreased slightly the next two years, then increased to an all-time high of 266 in 1964, or to a rate of 83.4 per 1,000 graduate students. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 643 and 154.7.

The rank order of the Summer Quarter 1964 Engineering majors is: Electrical (59); Civil (56); Mechanical (49); Chemical (34); Aeronautics and Astronautics (28); Mineral (21); and Nuclear (19).

College of Fisheries. Between 1940 and 1960 graduate students in Fisheries varied between zero and nine. Enrollment increased to 18 in 1961, dropped to 13 in 1962, but increased thereafter to a high of 59 in the summer of 1964. This represents a rate of 18.5 per 1,000 graduate students.

College of Forestry. Graduate enrollment fluctuated between one and thirteen students between 1940 and 1957. Enrollment has increased at a moderate pace since 1957, reaching a high of 33 graduate students in 1963 and 1964, representing rates of 11.6 and 10.4, respectively.

School of Librarianship. Since 1953, the School of Librarianship has ranked third in summer graduate enrollment. Between 1940 and 1951 enrollment fluctuated between two and eighteen majors. Enrollment increased sharply from ten students in 1951 to sixty-six students in 1952, and has continued to increase to an all-time high of 272 in the summer of 1964. The School of Librarianship, like the College of Education, comprises a larger proportion of enrollment Summer Quarter than during the regular school year. Autumn Quarter 1964, reported 183 graduates in Librarianship, or a rate of 44.0 per 1,000 graduate students; the corresponding rate for the summer of 1964 is 85.3, almost twice that of Autumn Quarter.

School of Social Work. Instruction in Social Work was first offered at the University in 1919 under the Department of Sociology. The Graduate Division of Social Work was established in 1934, and in 1939 became the Graduate School of Social Work under the Graduate School, achieving recognition as an independent professional school in 1958.

Graduate enrollment varied between 23 (1951) and 84 (1942) from 1940 to 1952. In 1953 enrollment decreased to five majors, increased to twenty-three in 1955, but decreased to thirteen in 1956. No majors were reported in the summer of 1957. From one major in 1958 enrollment increased to twenty-four in 1962. Enrollment decreased thereafter to 12 majors in 1964, representing a rate of 3.8 per 1,000 graduate students. This is in marked contrast to Autumn Quarter 1964, when 187 graduate students were reported, representing a rate of 45.0.

HEALTH SCIENCES[2]

School of Dentistry. The School of Dentistry offers, through the Graduate School, course work leading to a Master of Science in Dentistry. These students are not to be confused with students seeking a professional degree. All of these students have received a professional degree and are working for a graduate degree.

Graduate majors were first reported in the summer of 1950 (12). From 1950 to 1956 enrollment fluctuated between nine (1952) and fourteen (1951) majors. Enrollment increased to 16 in 1957, and with the exception of very slight losses, has continued to increase. In 1964, 31 graduate students were reported, representing a rate of 9.7 per 1,000 graduate students. By comparison, the corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964, are 46 and 11.1, respectively.

School of Nursing. The University of Washington School of Nursing is an independent professional school within the Division of Health Sciences. At present, a graduate program in the School of Nursing offers a Master of Arts degree in Nursing, a Master of Nursing degree, and a non-degree post-Masters' program. Care should be taken in the interpretation of the curve since the definitions and the reporting of graduate Nursing majors have changed over the years.

In 1940, only 16 graduate students were reported in the School of Nursing, representing a rate of 11.1 per 1,000 graduate students. By 1943 the number of students had increased to 22, and during the War years (1943 through 1946) the number of students remained relatively stable, never exceeding 27. It should be noted, however, that the 27 students in 1944 represent a rate of 63.7 -- the highest rate of

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[2] Detailed major data for Medicine and Dentistry is not available for the summer of 1962. A total of 109 graduate majors in Medicine and Dentistry was reported for that year.

School of Social Work. Instruction in Social Work was first offered at the University in 1919 under the Department of Sociology. The Graduate Division of Social Work was established in 1934, and in 1939 became the Graduate School of Social Work under the Graduate School, achieving recognition as an independent professional school in 1958.

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Graduate majors were first reported in the summer of 1950 (12). From 1950 to 1956 enrollment fluctuated between nine (1952) and fourteen (1951) majors. Enrollment increased to 16 in 1957, and with the exception of very slight losses, has continued to increase. In 1964, 31 graduate students were reported, representing a rate of 9.7 per 1,000 graduate students. By comparison, the corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964, are 46 and 11.1, respectively.

School of Nursing. The University of Washington School of Nursing is an independent professional school within the Division of Health Sciences. At present, a graduate program in the School of Nursing offers a Master of Arts degree in Nursing, a Master of Nursing degree, and a non-degree post-Masters' program. Care should be taken in the interpretation of the curve since the definitions and the reporting of graduate Nursing majors have changed over the years.

In 1940, only 16 graduate students were reported in the School of Nursing, representing a rate of 11.1 per 1,000 graduate students. By 1943 the number of students had increased to 22, and during the War years (1943 through 1946) the number of students remained relatively stable, never exceeding 27. It should be noted, however, that the 27 students in 1944 represent a rate of 63.7 -- the highest rate of

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[2] Detailed major data for Medicine and Dentistry is not available for the summer of 1962. A total of 109 graduate majors in Medicine and Dentistry was reported for that year.

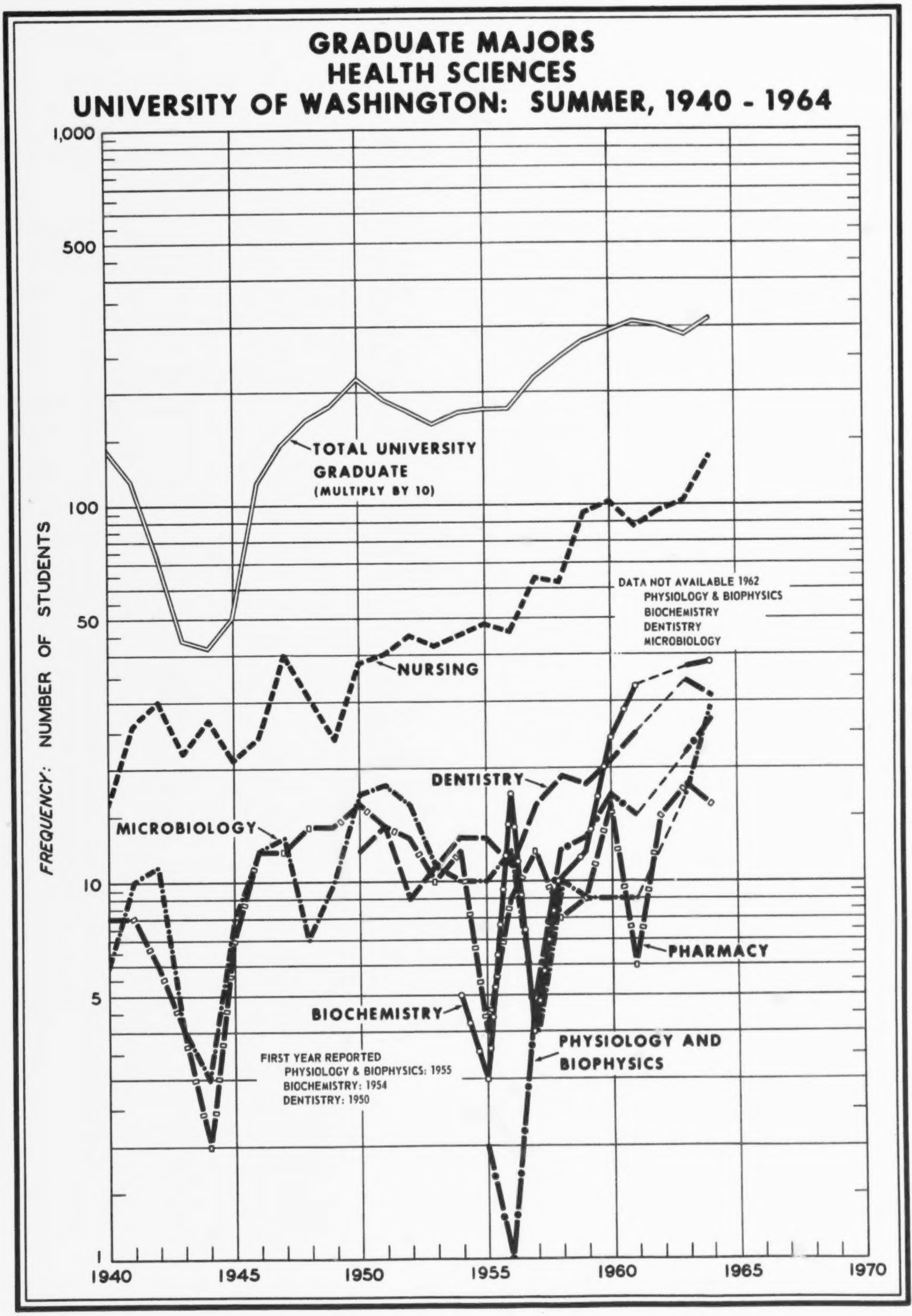
GRADUATE MAJORS
HEALTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE (MULTIPLY BY 10)
NURSING
DATA NOT AVAILABLE 1962
PHYSIOLOGY & BIOPHYSICS
BIOCHEMISTRY
DENTISTRY
MICROBIOLOGY
DENTISTRY
MICROBIOLOGY
PHARMACY
BIOCHEMISTRY
PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS
FIRST YEAR REPORTED
PHYSIOLOGY & BIOPHYSICS: 1955
BIOCHEMISTRY: 1954
DENTISTRY: 1950

Figure III:3

the twenty-five-year period under study. In 1947 enrollment increased to 40, decreased to 24 students in 1949, and again increased to 38 graduates in 1950. Since 1950, enrollment has steadily increased, with slight fluctuations. Between 1951 and 1956 enrollment ranged between 40 and 48 students. Although enrollment had more than doubled, from 40 to 87 students, between 1951 and 1961, the rate per 1,000 graduate students increased only from 20.7 to 27.8. Enrollment for the summer of 1964 was 133 students, or a rate of 41.7. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964, are 138 and 33.2, which indicates that Nursing majors comprise more of Summer Quarter enrollment than of autumn enrollment.

College of Pharmacy. The College of Pharmacy is a part of the Division of Health Sciences. A graduate degree program has existed in this college since 1912. Summer Quarter enrollment has fluctuated between a low of two in 1944 and a high of eighteen in 1963. In comparison, graduate enrollment Autumn Quarter has ranged between four (1943) and forty (1951). It is interesting to note, however, that the 1964 summer and autumn enrollments are very close. Sixteen students were enrolled Summer Quarter, and fifteen students Autumn Quarter, representing rates of 5.0 and 3.6 per 1,000 graduate students, respectively.

Biochemistry.[3] Prior to 1950, Biochemistry was a part of the Chemistry Department in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1950 Biochemistry became a department in the School of Medicine. Graduate students were first reported in the summer of 1954, when five students were enrolled. Enrollment decreased to three the following year, but jumped to seventeen in 1956. Enrollment decreased again the next year to four, but has been steadily increasing since 1958. In 1964, 38 graduate students were reported, representing a rate of 11.9.

Microbiology. Before 1947 Microbiology was designated Bacteriology. The Department of Microbiology was first a part of the College of Arts and Sciences; after the establishment of the School of Medicine in 1945, it became a department of the School of Medicine. Between 1940 and 1964, the number of graduate majors fluctuated between a low of three in 1944 and a high of twenty-nine in 1964.

Physiology and Biophysics. Graduate students in the Department of Physiology and Biophysics were first reported in 1955, when two majors were enrolled. With the exception of very slight dips in 1956 and 1961, enrollment has steadily increased to a high of 27 in 1964, or to a rate of 8.5 per 1,000 graduate students.

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[3] Graduate work in Anatomy, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology and Biophysics, Radiological Sciences and Surgery should not be confused with work being done in these departments by Medical students working for their first professional degree (M.D.). Graduate students in these departments are working for advanced academic degrees, such as Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

PROFESSIONAL

This section deals with Law, Dental and Medical students. These students are differentiated from undergraduate and graduate students primarily on the basis of the nature of the degree program. Undergraduate and graduate students are working for "academic" degrees. The Law, Dental and Medical students discussed in this section are working for "first professional" degrees.

Summer Quarter professional enrollment, for the most part, is comprised of Law students. Law School enrollment has fluctuated considerably during the twenty-five-year period under study. The high figure of 268 students, was recorded right after the War in 1946. A record low of seven was reported in 1953, when there was a drastic cut in the budget. Enrollment gradually increased to 121 students in 1964, or to a rate of 11.8 per 1,000 total University students. Transient students in Law have been included in the Professional category for two reasons: first, numerically these students have been relatively insignificant; there never have been more than ten during the twenty-five-year period, with the exception of 1957 when seventeen were reported. Second, transient students must have completed at least one year of study at another Law School before they are admitted. Their credits earned at the University of Washington are then transferred to their respective schools.[4]

As the Dental and Medical Schools tend to discourage enrollment of professional students during Summer Quarter, their representation is relatively small. Noticeable exceptions appeared in the summers of 1949 and 1950. In 1949, 51 fourth-year Dental students were enrolled for Summer Quarter. In 1949 and 1950, 31 and 38 fourth-year Medical students, respectively, were enrolled during the summer for one month. Since the early 1950's there has been from zero to thirty-one Dental-Medical students enrolled in Summer Quarter. The high occurred in 1964 when four Dental and twenty-seven Medical students were enrolled.

The total professional enrollment for the summer of 1964 was 152, or a rate of 14.8 per 1,000 total University enrollment. The corresponding figures for Autumn Quarter 1964 are 926 and 40.4.

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[4] University of Washington Bulletin, 1964-1965, General Catalog Issue, p. 254.

CHAPTER IV

TRENDS IN TRANSIENT ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD[1]

This chapter is devoted to an analysis of changing patterns and trends in transient enrollment according to major field. The classification scheme used for transient students is shown in Table IV:I. Both frequencies and rates per 1,000 transient students have been utilized, but once again, only frequencies are portrayed by the semi-logarithmic charts. Detailed tabulations of basic data pertaining to both frequencies and rates for transient students will be found in the Appendix.

There were 688 transient students reported in 1940, or 18.8 per cent of the total University enrollment. Transient enrollment decreased during the next four years to a record low of 232 in 1944, or to 8.3 per cent. The number of transient students rose sharply thereafter to 904 in 1948. Enrollment decreased to 508 students between 1949 and 1952, and fluctuated from 509 to 545 between 1953 and 1956. With the exception of a slight dip in 1961, enrollment has steadily increased to a record high of 1,599 in 1964, or 15.6 per cent of total University enrollment.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

In 1940 there were 351 transient students in the College of Arts and Sciences. By 1944 enrollment had dropped to a low of 119, but rose to a rate of 512.9 per 1,000 transient students. Enrollment increased rather rapidly during the next four years to 527 in 1948. Between 1949 and 1954 enrollment decreased to 229. Since that time, however, and with the exception of a slight dip in 1963, the number of transient students has steadily increased to an all-time high of 919 in 1964, or a rate of 574.7 per 1,000 transient students. The College of Arts and Sciences ranks first in transient enrollment.

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[1] For definition of "transient" student see Chapter I, p. 1.

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Table IV:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields
University of Washington Transient Students

I. College of Arts and Sciences (Figures IV:1 and IV:2)

  A. Languages

    1. Classics
    2. English, including General and Comparative Literature
    3. Far Eastern and Slavic Languages and Literature
    4. Germanic Languages and Literature
    5. Linguistics
    6. Romance Languages and Literature
    7. Scandinavian Languages and Literature
    8. Speech

  B. Semi-Professional Schools

    1. Advertising and Radio - Television
    2. Art
    3. Drama
    4. Home Economics
    5. Journalism
    6. Music
    7. Physical and Health Education

  C. Biological Sciences

    1. Botany
    2. Genetics
    3. Microbiology
    4. Zoology

  D. Natural Sciences

    1. Atmospheric Sciences
    2. Chemistry
    3. Geology
    4. Mathematics
    5. Oceanography
    6. Physics

  E. Social Sciences

    1. Anthropology
    2. Economics
    3. General Studies
    4. Geography
    5. History
    6. Philosophy
    7. Political Science
    8. Psychology
    9. Sociology

Table IV:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields
University of Washington Transient Students (Continued)

F. Pre-Professional and Pre-Major Programs

  1. Pre-Dentistry
  2. Pre-Education
  3. Pre-Law
  4. Pre-Medicine
  5. Other Pre-Professionals
  6. Pre-Major

II. College of Architecture and Urban Planning

III. College of Business Administration (Figure IV:3)

IV. College of Education (Figure IV:3)

V. College of Engineering (Figure IV:3)

VI. College of Fisheries

VII. College of Forestry

VIII. School of Librarianship

IX. School of Social Work

X. Health Sciences

  1. School of Nursing
  2. College of Pharmacy
  3. Anatomy
  4. Biochemistry
  5. Dental Hygiene
  6. Medical Technology
  7. Microbiology
  8. Occupational Therapy
  9. Pathology
  10. Pharmacology
  11. Physical Therapy
  12. Physiology and Biophysics
  13. Public Health and Preventive Medicine
  14. Radiological Sciences
  15. Surgery

XI. All Others*

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* "All Others" includes residual and anomalous categories not amenable to the classification scheme developed for this report. This group is composed of the following:

(1) "Pre-Engineers" in the College of Arts and Sciences from 1940-1942
(2) One major in "Pre-Forestry" in 1947
(3) "Pre-Library" in 1941, and 1949-1957
(4) "Not Indicated" - 23 majors in 1945
(5) "Graduate Transient" in 1963 (143), and in 1964 (87)
(6) "Undergraduate Transient" in 1964 (10)

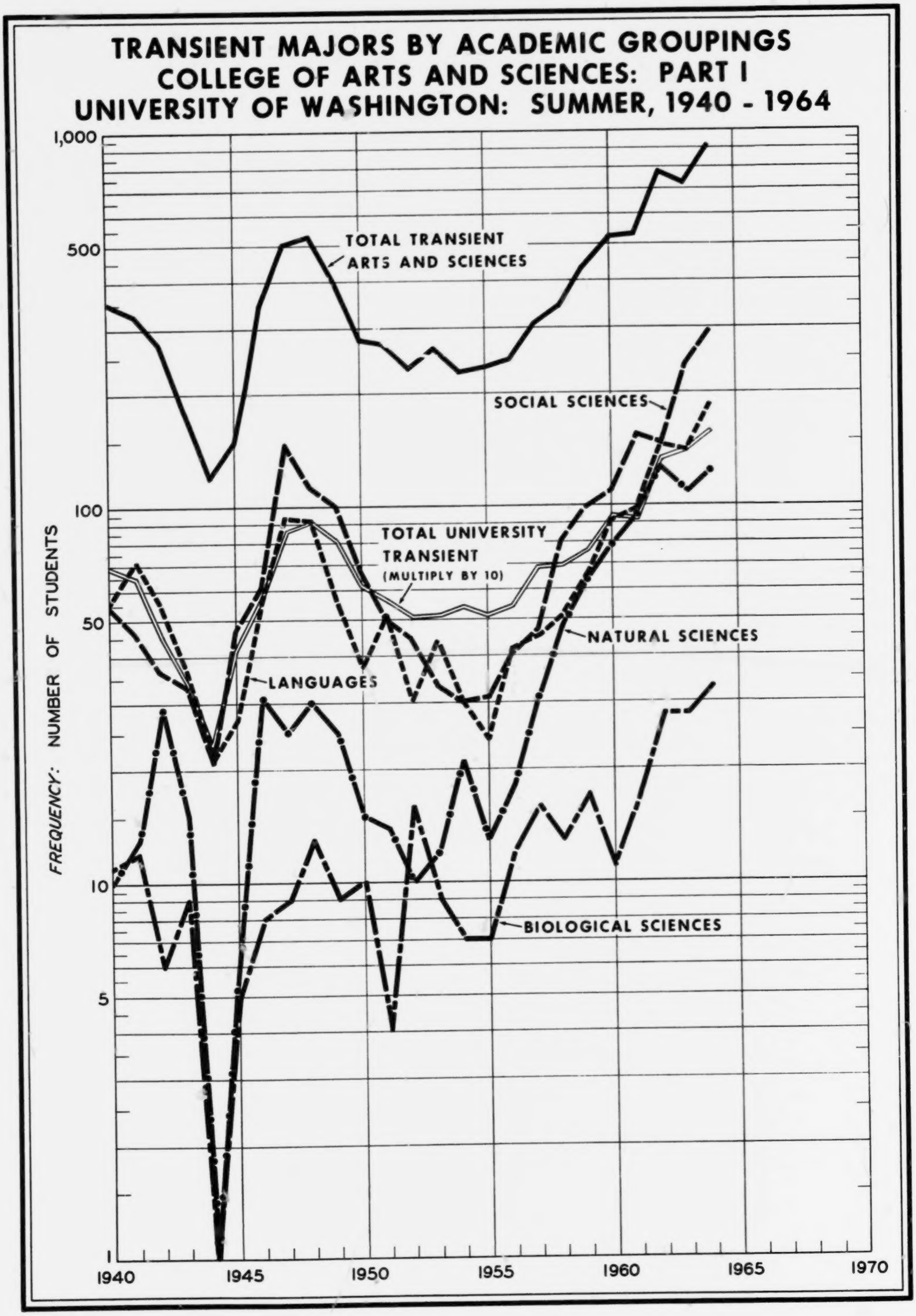
TRANSIENT MAJORS BY ACADEMIC GROUPINGS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL TRANSIENT ARTS AND SCIENCES
SOCIAL SCIENCES
TOTAL UNIVERSITY TRANSIENT (MULTIPLY BY 10)
NATURAL SCIENCES
LANGUAGES
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Figure IV:1

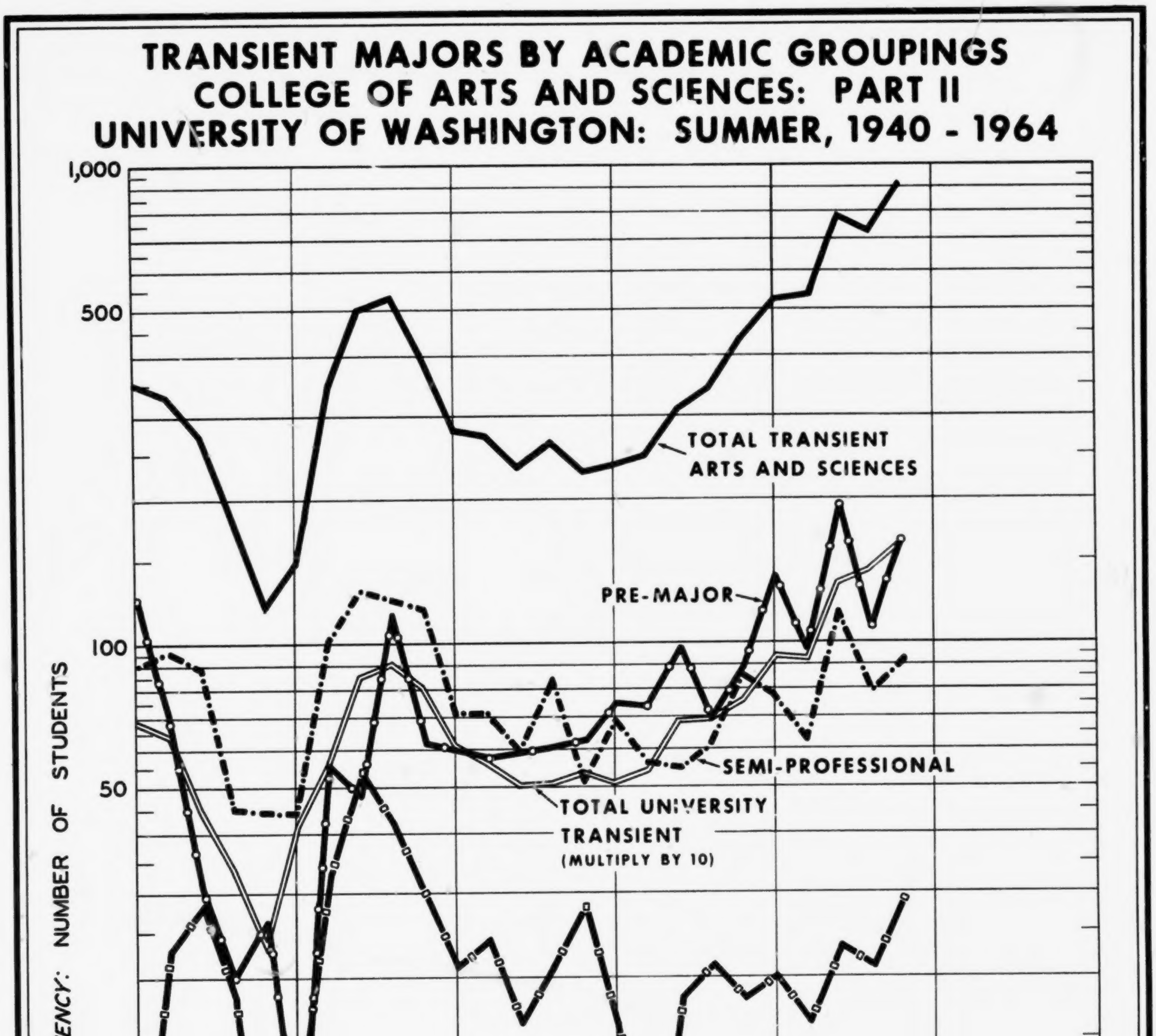
TRANSIENT MAJORS BY ACADEMIC GROUPINGS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL TRANSIENT ARTS AND SCIENCES
PRE-MAJOR
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL
TOTAL UNIVERSITY TRANSIENT (MULTIPLY BY 10)
PRE-PROFESSIONAL

Figure IV:2

Languages

Classics. Prior to 1960, there were never more than two transients reported in Classics. The summer program in Classics was expanded in 1960, at which time seven transients were reported. Enrollment increased to 16 in 1961, but tapered off to 14 in 1964, representing a rate of 8.8 per 1,000 transient students.

English. There were 46 transient students in English in 1940. Enrollment increased to 67 the following year, but decreased to a record low of 11 in 1945, or to a rate of 26.3 per 1,000 transient students. The number of transients had risen to 69 by 1947, but decreased thereafter, never exceeding the 1947 enrollment until some fifteen years later, when 72 students were reported (1962). The lowest point in the fifteen-year period was in 1955 when enrollment dropped to 12 students. There were 84 transients, or a rate of 52.5, reported in 1964 -- the highest point in the twenty-five-year period under study.

Far Eastern. Transient enrollment in Far Eastern gradually grew from one student in 1940 to eleven students in 1947. Enrollment varied between zero (1952) and eight (1960) until 1962, when thirteen transients were reported. The number decreased to nine in 1963, but rose to sixteen in 1964. This represents a rate of 10.0 per 1,000 total transients.

Germanic Languages. For the first twenty-one years of the period under study, enrollment fluctuated between zero and four. There were seven transients reported in 1961, the number increased to ten in 1962, but dropped back to five the following year. The largest enrollment was reported in 1964 when 30 transients were reported, a rate of 18.3 per 1,000 transient students. In 1964 a Summer Institute for Secondary School Teachers of German was offered, accounting for the increase.

Romance Languages. Between 1940 and 1961, transient enrollment fluctuated between three and sixteen students. In 1962, transient enrollment more than doubled, when 27 students were reported. Enrollment increased to 33 in 1963, but decreased slightly to 31 in 1964, representing a rate of 19.4 per 1,000 transient students.

Speech. During the twenty-five-year period under study, transient enrollment in Speech never numbered more than 15. No transients were reported in 1940, 1941, and 1944. In 1964 transients numbered 11, or a rate of 6.9 per 1,000 transient students.

Semi-Professional Schools

Art. In 1940 ten transients were reported in the Art Department. This number more than doubled the next year, but hit a record low of eight in 1943.

Enrollment gradually increased to 13 in 1945, and then rose sharply to 30 in 1946. Between 1946 and 1961 enrollment fluctuated between 10 and 35. The highest enrollment was reported in 1962 when 40 transients were reported, representing a rate of 29.9 per 1,000 transient students. However, enrollment decreased to 30, or to a rate of 18.8 in 1964.

Drama. Prior to 1947, transient students never numbered more than ten. The record high was reported in 1947, when 15 transients were reported, representing a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 total transients. Enrollment since that time has varied between zero (1958) and fourteen (1948). There were only five transients reported in 1964, or a rate of 3.1.

Home Economics. In 1942 transient enrollment in Home Economics reached its highest point, when 38 students were reported. Enrollment reached its lowest point in 1944, when the number dropped to six; by 1949 the loss had practically been regained, when 37 students were reported. Between 1950 and 1964 the number of transient students varied between 10 and 23. There were 21 transients reported in 1964, or a rate of 13.1 per 1,000 transient students.

Journalism. Prior to 1947, transient students never numbered more than four. However, in 1947, enrollment jumped to a record high of 17, or to a rate of 19.9 per 1,000 transients. Since that year, the number of transients has ranged between two and nine. In 1964, three transient students were reported, a rate of 1.9.

Music. Between 1940 and 1948 the number of transients in the Music Department varied between 11 (1945) and 36 (1948). The 1948 figure represents the highest enrollment in the twenty-five-year period -- a rate of 39.8 per 1,000 transients. From 1949 to the present, enrollment has fluctuated between nine (1961) and twenty-one (1955). There were 16 transients reported in 1964, a rate of 10.0.

Physical and Health Education. There were 18 transients reported in this department in 1940, or a rate of 26.2 per 1,000 transients. Enrollment dropped to a record low of one in 1944 and 1945, but increased to seventeen in 1946. Enrollment gradually grew to 19 in 1949 -- the high for the period under study. Between 1950 and 1964 the number of transients fluctuated between three (1960) and seventeen (1964). The 1964 enrollment was one less than that reported in 1940, but the 1964 rate per 1,000 transients was 10.6, as compared to 26.2 in 1940.

Biological and Natural Sciences

Chemistry. Transient students increased from one in 1940 to twelve in 1943, but dropped to zero in 1944. Between 1945 and 1961 enrollment ranged between two (1952) and seventeen (1961). The high of 25, a rate of 18.7 per 1,000 transients, was reported in 1962. Enrollment has since decreased to 18, or to a rate of 11.3.

Mathematics. Between 1940 and 1961 enrollment fluctuated between one and nineteen. Enrollment increased to 34 in 1962, decreased slightly in 1963 (33), then rose to 42 in 1964, representing a rate of 26.3 per 1,000 transients. Special Summer Institutes for Junior College Teachers of Mathematics have been offered in recent years.

Oceanography. Prior to 1961, transient students were negligible in the Department of Oceanography. There were two students recorded in 1954 and 1958, and one in 1957. Since 1961, there have been special Summer Institutes for Junior and Senior High School Teachers, offered through the Department of Oceanography. Transient enrollment during the last four years has varied between 14 and 21. The 1964 enrollment of 17 represents a rate of 10.6 per 1,000 transient students.

Physics. Between 1940 and 1958 transient enrollment fluctuated between zero and nineteen. The number of students continued to increase from 32 in 1959 to the present 44, a rate of 27.5 per 1,000 transient students. These recent increases in enrollment may be attributed to a special Summer Institute in Physics for Secondary School Teachers of Physics.

Zoology. Between 1940 and 1958 transient students never numbered more than ten. Although enrollment fluctuated during the last few years of the period under study, the number of transient students gradually increased to a high of 28 in 1964. This represents a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 total transient students.

Social Sciences

Anthropology. Between 1940 and 1957 the number of transient students in Anthropology varied between zero and four. In 1958 enrollment increased to 22, and went as high as 45 during the next three years. Enrollment dropped to six in 1962, but rose sharply to sixty-five in 1963. There were 61 transients reported in 1964, a rate of 38.1 per 1,000 transient students.

The large increase in transient enrollment beginning in 1958 may be attributed to the Summer Institute of Linguistics which has been offered since that date. This Institute is offered during Summer Quarter by the Department of Linguistics in co-operation with the Department of Anthropology. The drop in enrollment in 1962 may be accounted for by the fact that the Linguistic Society of America also held a special institute at the University during that summer.

Economics. Between 1940 and 1961 transient students never numbered more than ten. The highest enrollment of 13 was reported in 1962. In 1964 the number dropped to 11, a rate of 6.9 per 1,000 transient students.

General Studies. Transient students varied between zero and eight, with the exception of six years in the entire twenty-five-year period under study. A high of 78 transient students was reported in 1964, representing a rate of 48.8 per 1,000 transient students.

Geography. The Department of Geography has never had more than eight transient students, except in 1963 when eighteen students were reported, representing a rate of 12.9 per 1,000 transient students. The corresponding figures for 1964 are six and 3.8.

History. In 1940 there were 22 transient students reported in the Department of History, a rate of 32.0 per 1,000 transient students. Enrollment dropped to a low of three in 1946, gradually increased to twenty by 1949, but decreased to six in 1952. Since 1953 enrollment has continually increased to the present. In 1964, 53 transients were reported, representing a rate of 33.1.

Political Science. Prior to 1962, transient enrollment in the Political Science Department varied between one and twelve. Enrollment increased to 23 in 1962, to 27 in 1963, and to 35 in 1964. The 1964 figure represents a rate of 21.9 per 1,000 transient students.

Psychology. There were only four transient students reported in the Department of Psychology in 1940. The number gradually increased to twenty-two in 1947, a rate of 25.7 per 1,000 transients, but by 1953 enrollment had dropped to three. Transient enrollment never exceeded ten between 1950 and 1961. The high for the twenty-five-year period was reported in 1962 when 26 transients were enrolled. The number decreased to 16 in 1964, a rate of 10.0.

Sociology. Between 1940 and 1946 transient students varied between five and eleven. The highest enrollment was reported in 1947 when 39 students were enrolled, a rate of 45.6 per 1,000 transients. By 1955 the number of students had decreased to five. Although enrollment has fluctuated over the past ten years, it has gradually increased to 27 students (1964), representing a rate of 16.9.

Pre-Professional and Pre-Major Programs

Pre-Education. Transient students in Pre-Education increased from zero in 1940, to a record high of seventeen in 1949, or to a rate of 21.2 per 1,000 transients. Transient enrollment since that time has never exceeded 11. There were no transients reported in 1962 and 1964.

Pre-Medicine. With the exception of 1942, 1947, and 1948 when transients numbered 19, 27, and 22, respectively, transient enrollment has varied between three and thirteen. There were 11 transients reported in 1964, or a rate of 6.9 per 1,000 transients.

Pre-Major. There were 124 transient Pre-Major students reported in 1940, a rate of 180.2. By 1964 the number had increased to 162, but the rate had dropped to 101.3.

Enrollment decreased to a low of 8 in 1945, but increased to 115 by 1948. Between 1949 and 1959 enrollment fluctuated between 57 and 97. Enrollment reached its highest point in 1962 when 194 transients were reported, representing a rate of 144.9.

SELECTED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

College of Business Administration. In 1940, 29 transient students were reported in the College of Business Administration, representing a rate of 42.2 per 1,000 transient students. Following a slight increase in 1941, enrollment dropped to an all-time low of ten students in 1944 and 1945. Enrollment rose sharply to a record high of 87 in 1947, or to a rate of 101.8 per 1,000 transient students. As Figure IV:3 indicates, enrollment continually decreased between 1948 and 1953 to 21 students. With the exception of a slight dip in 1959, enrollment has increased at a rather moderate pace. In 1964, 48 transient students were reported, representing a rate of 30.0 per 1,000 transient students. Of these 48 students, 34 were reported as Pre-Majors in the College of Business Administration. This College currently ranks third in transient enrollment.

College of Education. The College of Education ranks second only to the College of Arts and Sciences in transient enrollment. Between 1940 and 1944, enrollment dropped from 280 to a record low of 71. Enrollment more than doubled in 1945 (183), decreased slightly the next year, but increased to 314 in 1949. Between 1950 and 1953 enrollment decreased to 216. The past decade has been characterized by a fluctuating enrollment that has never gone below the 1953 figure. The highest transient enrollment in the College of Education was reported in 1964 when 478 students were enrolled. This represents a rate of 298.9 per 1,000 transient students. It is interesting to note that the 280 transient students reported in 1940 represents a rate of 407.0 per 1,000 transient students.

College of Engineering. Between 1940 and 1959 transient enrollment in the College of Engineering fluctuated between zero and seven. From a high of seventeen in 1960, enrollment decreased to nine in 1962. In 1964, 15 transient students were reported in Engineering, representing a rate of 9.4 per 1,000 transient students.

School of Fisheries. Prior to 1959, transient enrollment in the School of Fisheries was negligible, never going above three, in the four years students were reported. Since the summer of 1959, the Radiation Biology Institute for High School and/or College Teachers of Science has been offered. Enrollment increased from six in 1959, to a high of thirty-two in 1963, a rate of 22.9 per 1,000 transient students. The number dropped to 16 in 1964, however, or to a rate of 10.0.

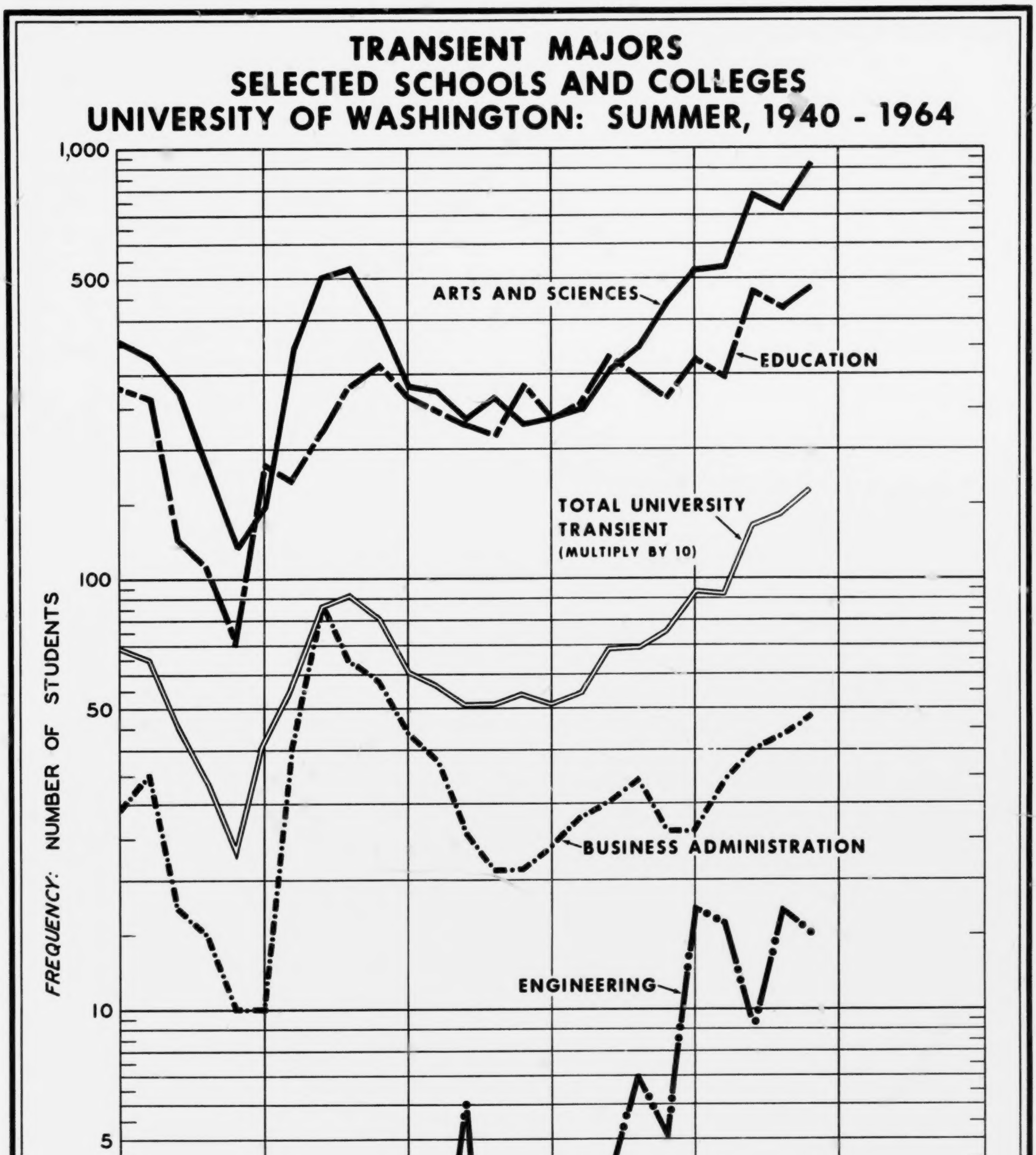
TRANSIENT MAJORS
SELECTED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
ARTS AND SCIENCES
EDUCATION
TOTAL UNIVERSITY TRANSIENT (MULTIPLY BY 10)
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
ENGINEERING
NO FREQUENCIES REPORTED ENGINEERING: 1943-45, 1956
0
0
0

Figure IV:3

HEALTH SCIENCES

School of Nursing. There were 13 transient students reported in 1940, and by 1945 enrollment had reached a record high of 48, or a rate of 114.6 per 1,000 transients. Enrollment dropped to zero the following year, but rose to nineteen in 1947. Between 1950 and 1963 the number of transients varied between zero and six. There were 17 transients reported in 1964, representing a rate of 10.6.

Public Health and Preventive Medicine. Transient students first appeared in this major field in 1949, and prior to 1962 enrollment never exceeded six students. In 1962, 12 transients were reported, representing a rate of 9.0 per 1,000 transient students. Enrollment in 1963 and 1964 was zero and one, respectively.

CHAPTER V

TRENDS AND DIFFERENTIALS IN WEEKLY CREDIT-HOUR LOAD

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze trends and differentials in weekly credit-hour load for Summer Quarter. In the first section trends in distribution by specified number of credit-hours will be discussed. The second section will be devoted to a discussion of measures of central tendency and dispersion in weekly credit-hour load.

Trends in Distribution by Specified Number of Credit-Hours Summer Quarter, 1953 to 1964

Figure V:1 portrays credit-hour load trends of all students[1] enrolled from Summer Quarter 1953 through Summer Quarter 1964. These measures represent percentages of students registered for: (1) one to two credit-hours; (2) three to five credit-hours; (3) six to nine credit-hours; (4) ten to eleven credit-hours; (5) twelve to fourteen credit-hours; and (6) fifteen credit-hours or more.

As Figure V:1 indicates, students registered for less than 12 credit-hours have comprised more than half of Summer Quarter enrollment for the twelve-year period. Although minor fluctuations have occurred, this category gradually increased from 53.5 per cent in 1953 to 60.5 in 1964. In general, the bulk of the students in this category were taking from nine to eleven credit-hours, ranging from 22.1 per cent (1958) to 27.0 per cent (1963). The second largest category, six to eight credit-hours, has accounted for at least 15.2 per cent of the students enrolled, rising to a high of 19.0 per cent in 1964. The percentage of students enrolled for three to five credit-hours has varied between 11.4 per cent (1953) and 15.1 per cent (1962). This category has experienced a downward trend in recent years. Students registered for one to two credit-hours have never accounted for more than 3.5 per cent (1962) of the students enrolled in any one quarter.

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[1] Includes students enrolled in A Term, B Term, and Full Quarter. Students enrolled, but not taking any credit-hours (i.e., thesis final, degree final, zero credit courses, and auditors) are excluded. These students have numbered from 44 (1953) to 228 (1963). There were 51 such students reported in 1964.

CREDIT-HOUR LOAD, ALL STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1953 - 1964

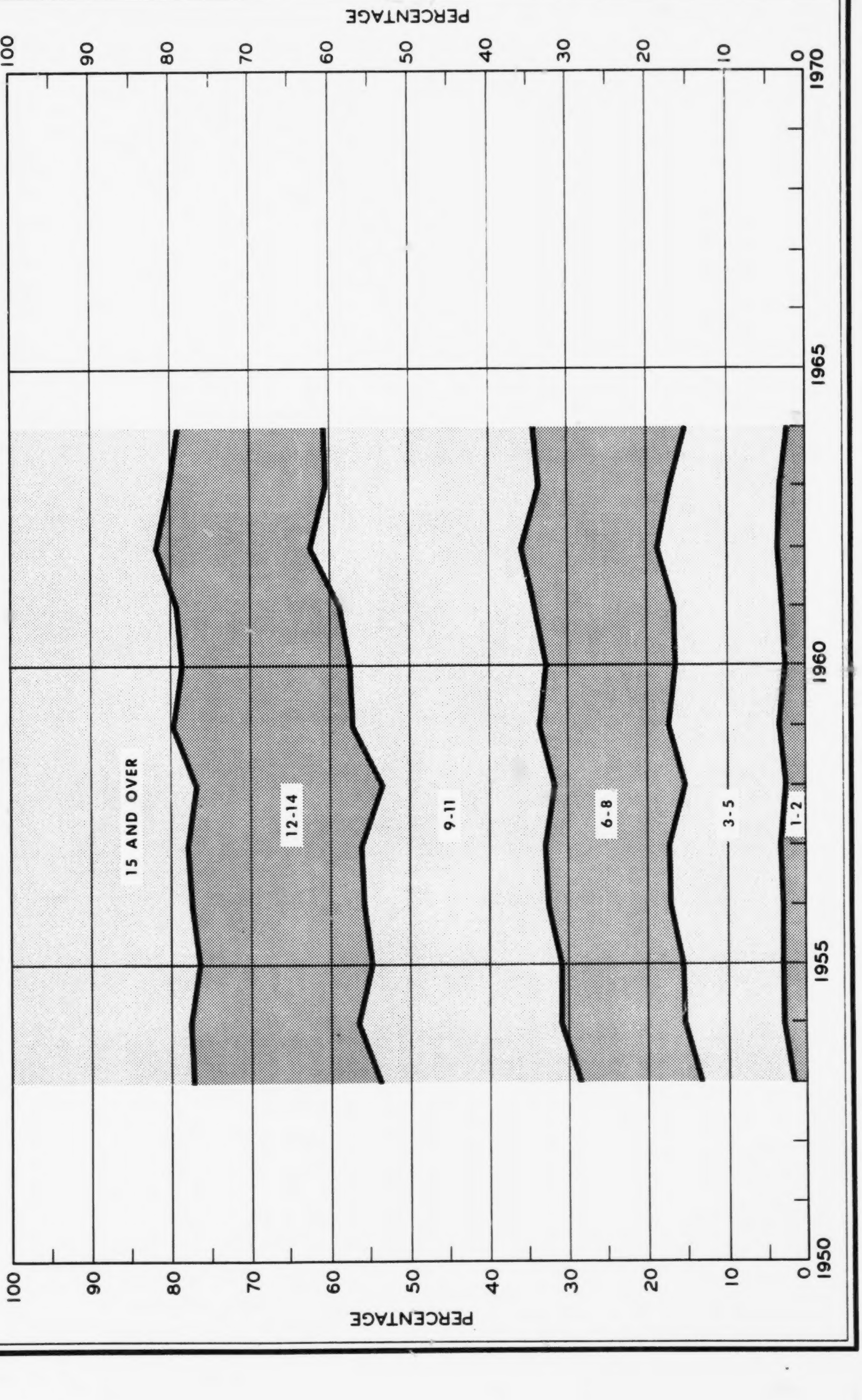

Figure V:1

The percentage of students registered for 12 credit-hours or more has varied between 37.8 per cent (1962) and 46.7 per cent (1958). There have been slight fluctuations in the 12 to 14, and in the 15 or more credit-hour load categories. In 1953, 23.5 per cent of the students were taking 12 to 14 credit-hours and 23.0 per cent were taking 15 or more. By 1964 both categories had dropped to 18.4 per cent and 21.1 per cent, respectively.

Weekly Credit-Hour Load: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion
Summer Quarters, 1959 and 1964

The purpose of this section is to analyze differentials in weekly credit-hour loads for the three sessions, A Term, B Term, and Full Quarter, by the major classifications of students, undergraduate,[2] graduate, professional,[3] unclassified 5, and transient. Table V:I summarizes the data presented in Figures V:2, V:3, and V:4.

A Term. The series of frequency polygons presented in Figure V:2 indicates the weekly credit-hour load of students enrolled A Terms of 1959 and 1964. Total A Term credit-hour load changed very little over the five-year period. In 1959 the mean credit-hour load was 5.9, and the median was 6.3 hours. In 1964 both increased slightly, to 6.0 hours and 6.5 hours, respectively. In general, undergraduate and transient credit-hour loads followed a similiar pattern of change. In 1959 and 1964 the mean credit-hour load for undergraduate students was 5.5 hours; the median credit-hour load was 4.9 and 4.8, respectively. The mean credit-hour load for transients in 1959 and 1964 was 5.9 hours and 6.0 hours, respectively. The median, however, increased more markedly, from 5.7 hours to 6.6 hours.

Graduate and unclassified 5 credit-hour loads changed more markedly over the five-year period. It is interesting to note, however, that the patterns are just the reverse. In 1959 the mean credit-hour load for graduate students was 6.2 hours, and the median was 6.9 hours. By 1964, both had decreased to 5.8 hours and 5.7 hours, respectively. The coefficient of variation in 1959 was 30.9 and in 1964, 36.3. Unclassified 5 students, however, increased from a mean of 5.3 hours to 6.8 hours, and from a median of 4.9 hours to 7.1 hours. The coefficient of variation for 1959 and 1964 was 41.7 and 28.0, respectively.

B Term. Figure V:3 portrays credit-hour loads of students attending B Term. In general, there has been an increase in mean and median credit-hour loads over the

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[2] Specials are included with undergraduates in 1959. However, in 1964 the Registrar's Office combined specials with transients.

[3] Measures are not computed for A Term and B Term "Professional" students, because of small number of cases. However, they are included in the respective term totals.

Table V:I

Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion

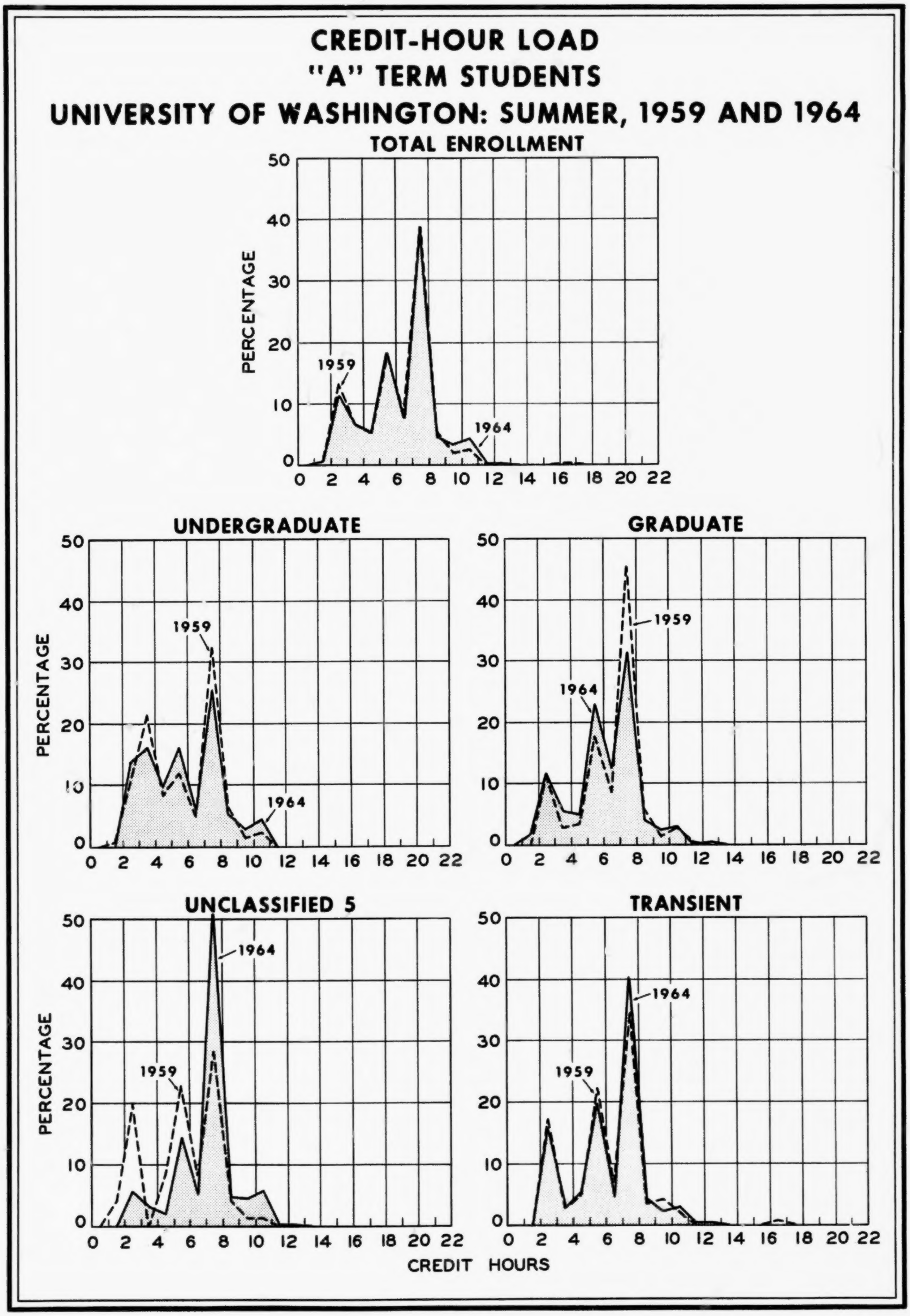
Weekly Credit-Hour Load

University of Washington: Summer Quarters, 1959 and 1964

Enrollment Category and Session	Number of Students*		Measure of Central Tendency				Measures of Dispersion			
			Mean (Credit-Hours)		Median (Credit-Hours)		Standard Deviation (Credit-Hours)		Coefficient of Variation (Per Cent)	
	1959	1964	1959	1964	1959	1964	1959	1964	1959	1964
Full Quarter	5,871	8,671	11.2	11.0	11.6	10.7	3.6	3.7	32.4	33.9
Undergraduate . . .	2,837	3,631	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.9	3.6	3.7	31.0	32.2
Graduate	2,098	2,803	10.7	9.6	10.9	9.7	3.6	3.3	33.8	34.3
Professional . . .	56	124	11.6	11.2	11.1	11.8	3.3	3.9	28.2	35.3
Unclassified 5 . . .	343	966	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	3.8	3.7	31.5	30.0
Transient	537	1,147	10.8	11.3	9.9	11.0	3.6	3.7	33.2	32.9
A Term**.	757	1,045	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	2.1	2.1	35.3	35.2
Undergraduate . . .	144	204	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.8	2.1	2.2	38.4	40.4
Graduate	392	301	6.2	5.8	6.9	5.7	1.9	2.1	30.9	36.3
Unclassified 5 . . .	70	299	5.3	6.8	4.9	7.1	2.2	1.9	41.7	28.0
Transient	139	231	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.6	2.3	2.2	39.0	36.0
B Term**.	367	478	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.1	2.2	2.3	44.4	42.3
Undergraduate . . .	81	108	4.8	5.2	4.6	4.8	2.1	2.5	42.7	48.6
Graduate	169	145	5.0	5.8	4.3	5.7	2.2	2.3	44.3	39.3
Unclassified 5 . . .	37	94	4.5	6.0	4.4	6.5	2.1	2.1	46.7	35.3
Transient	75	114	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	2.3	2.2	45.7	43.8

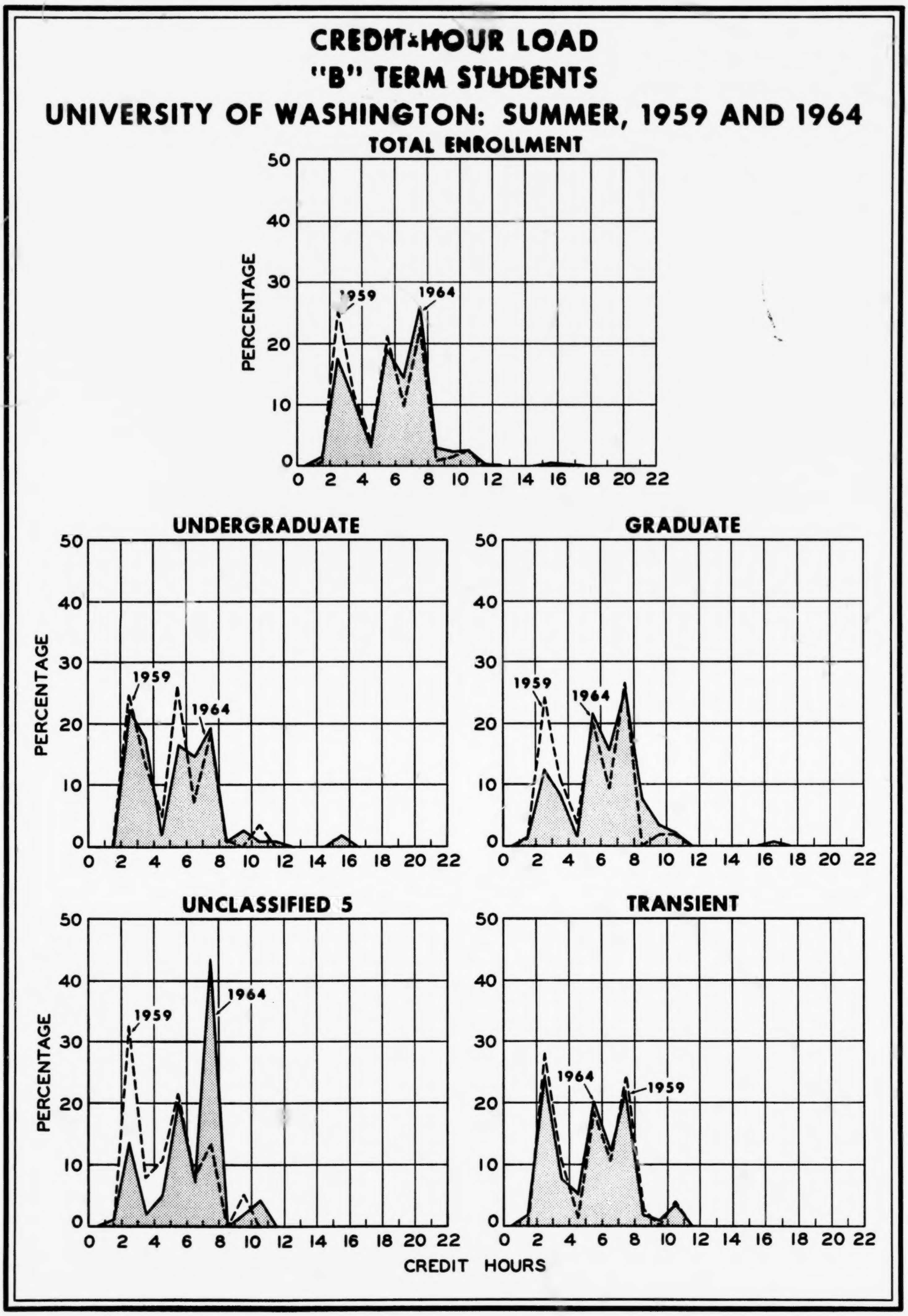
* Specials are included with undergraduates in 1959. However, in 1964 the Registrar's Office combined specials with transients.

** Measures were not computed for A Term and B Term "Professional" students because of the small number of cases. However, they are included in the respective term totals.



CREDIT-HOUR LOAD
"A" TERM STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1959 AND 1964

Figure V:2



CREDIT-HOUR LOAD
"B" TERM STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1959 AND 1964

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

UNDERGRADUATE

GRADUATE

UNCLASSIFIED 5

TRANSIENT

Figure V:3

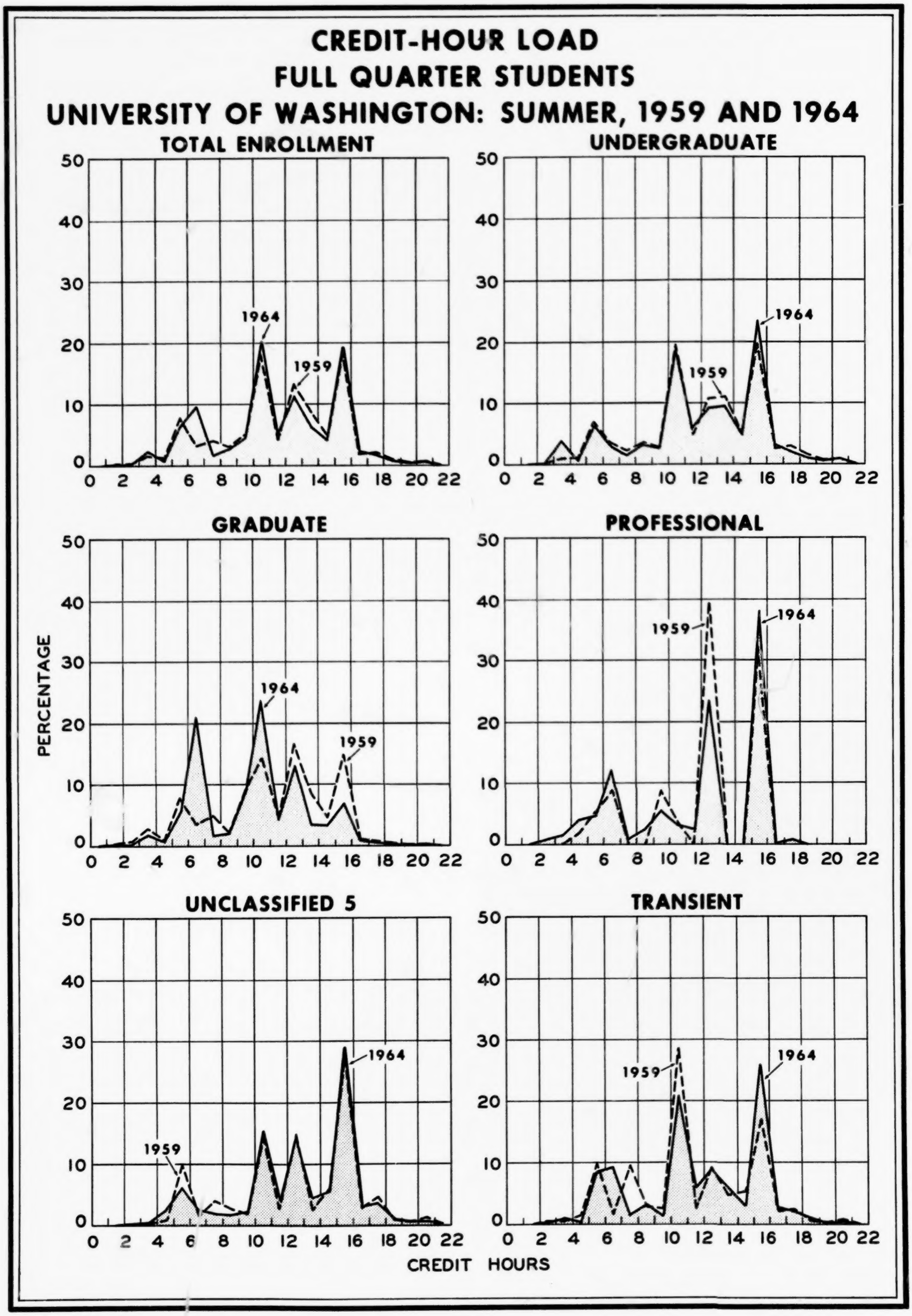

CREDIT-HOUR LOAD
FULL QUARTER STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1959 AND 1964
TOTAL ENROLLMENT
UNDERGRADUATE
GRADUATE
PROFESSIONAL
UNCLASSIFIED 5
TRANSIENT
1964
1959
PERCENTAGE
0
10
20
30
40
50
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22
CREDIT HOURS

Figure V:4

five-year period. In 1959 the mean credit-hour load for total B Term students was 4.9 hours, and the median was 4.7 hours. By 1964, both had increased to 5.5 hours and 5.1 hours, respectively. The standard deviations for both years were very close: 2.2 for 1959 and 2.3 for 1964.

The mean credit-hour load for undergraduates increased from 4.8 hours to 5.2 hours, while the median increased from 4.6 hours to 4.8 hours. The graduate credit-hour load increase was a little greater than that of undergraduates. The mean credit-hour load of graduate students increased from 5.0 hours to 5.8 hours; the median increased from 4.8 hours to 5.7 hours. The unclassified 5's mean and median credit-hour load increases were the most dramatic. The mean increased from 4.5 hours to 6.0 hours, and the median from 4.4 hours to 6.5 hours. The transient student mean credit-hour load increased slightly from 5.0 hours to 5.1 hours, while the median of 4.8 hours remained the same.

Full Quarter. Unlike A Term and B Term, Full Quarter total credit-hour loads decreased during the five-year period. In 1959 the mean and median credit-hour loads were 11.2 hours and 11.6 hours, respectively. By 1964, both had decreased to 11.0 hours and 10.7 hours, respectively.

Both undergraduate and unclassified 5 credit-hour loads remained relatively stable during this span of time. The mean credit-hour load for undergraduates for both 1959 and 1964 was 11.6 hours. The median was 11.8 hours and 11.9 hours, respectively. The mean and median credit-hour loads for unclassified 5's in 1964 were 12.2 hours and 12.4 hours, respectively, an increase of only 0.1 over the 1959 figures.

Credit-hour loads for both graduate and professional students decreased between 1959 and 1964. The graduate student credit-hour load decrease was the greatest, dropping from a mean of 10.7 hours to 9.6 hours, and a median of 10.9 hours to 9.7 hours. Professional student credit-hour load decreased slightly from a mean of 11.6 hours to a mean of 11.2 hours. The median credit-hour load increased, however, from 11.1 hours to 11.8 hours.

Transient students show the only increase in credit-hour load for Full Quarter. The respective mean and median credit-hour loads for 1959 were 10.8 hours and 9.9 hours. By 1964 the figures had increased to 11.3 hours and 11.0 hours, respectively.

CHAPTER VI

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED: AUGUST, 1957 to 1964

The data on degrees and certificates granted Summer Quarter, as presented in this chapter, cover the period from August 1957 to August 1964. Detailed tabulations for Summer Quarter prior to 1957 are not available. Figure VI:1 graphically portrays the number of Bachelors', Masters', and Doctors' Degrees, as well as specialized certificates, granted by the University during this eight-year period. In addition, Table VI:I offers a more detailed breakdown of degrees and certificates granted each year during this period of time.

Bachelors' Degrees[1]

As Figure VI:1 indicates, Bachelors' degrees have consistently outnumbered all other degrees and certificates granted Summer Quarter. The 380 Bachelors' degrees granted in August 1957, represent 54.7 per cent of the total degrees and certificates granted that quarter. The number increased each year thereafter to a high of 503 in 1961, dropped to 408 the next year, but has since increased to 494, or 46.1 per cent.

College of Arts and Sciences. The College of Arts and Sciences has accounted for at least 34.6 per cent of all Bachelors' degrees granted in any one year. In August 1964, 231 Bachelors' degrees were granted, representing 46.8 per cent of the Bachelors' degrees granted that quarter.

College of Business Administration. With the exception of Summer Quarter 1961, the College of Business Administration has ranked third in the number of Bachelors' degrees granted, ranging between 11.1 per cent (1961) and 20.3 per cent (1958) of total Bachelors' degrees granted in any one quarter. The 61 Bachelors' degrees granted in August 1964, represent 12.3 per cent.

College of Education. The College of Education has accounted for 20.5 per cent (1960) to 26.7 per cent (1958) of Bachelors' degrees granted during the past eight years, ranking second only to the College of Arts and Sciences. There

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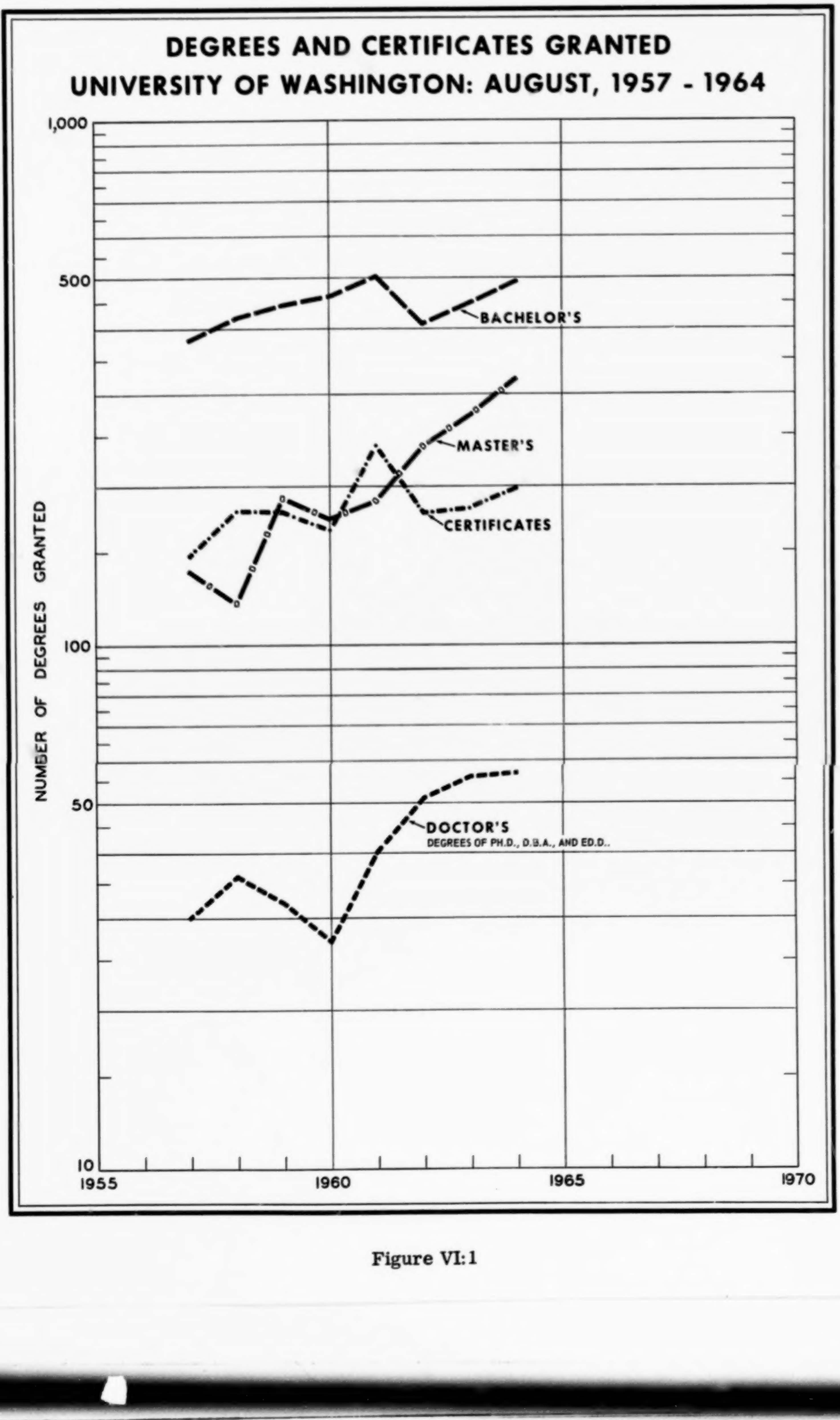
[1] Data on Bachelors' degrees in this section include the degree of Bachelor of Laws.



DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: AUGUST, 1957 - 1964

Figure VI:1

were 117 Bachelors' degrees granted in August 1964, representing 23.7 per cent of all Bachelors' degrees granted that quarter.

College of Engineering. Engineering ranks fourth in number of Bachelors' degrees granted during this eight-year period, ranging from a low of 6.0 per cent in 1963, to a high of 15.8 per cent in 1959. The 46 Bachelors' degrees granted in 1964 represent 9.3 per cent of all Bachelors' degrees granted that quarter.

Table VI:I

Degrees and Certificates Granted
University of Washington: August, 1957 to 1964

Degrees and Certificates	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Bachelors'	380	419	444	463	503	408	448	494
College of Arts and Sciences	136	145	166	162	180	170	218	231
College of Business Admin.	72	85	73	78	56	67	53	61
College of Education	93	112	104	95	126	91	111	117
College of Engineering	48	41	70	62	68	53	27	46
School of Nursing	22	27	21	48	63	15	20	16
All Others	9	9	10	18	10	12	19	23
Masters'	138	120	190	173	187	238	273	323
Doctors'*	30	36	32	27	40	51	56	57
M.D. and D.D.S.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Certificates	147	180	179	165	240	178	182	198
School of Dentistry	...	4	3	1	4	...	1	...
College of Education	136	156	154	163	236	178	181	198
School of Nursing	11	20	22	1	...	...	...	...

*Includes Doctors' of Business Administration, Education, and Philosophy.

School of Nursing. There were 22 Bachelors' degrees granted in Nursing in 1957, and by 1961 a record high of 63 degrees (12.5 per cent) were granted. There were only 16 degrees granted in 1964, representing 3.2 per cent of the Bachelors' degrees granted that quarter.

"All Others." The "All Others" category includes Bachelors' degrees granted in the following fields: Architecture and Urban Planning, Fisheries, Forestry, Law, Medical Technology, Physical Therapy and Pharmacy. These fields combined have granted from nine to twenty-three Bachelors' degrees in any one quarter; the high was reported in 1964. The 23 Bachelors' degrees granted in 1964 were distributed as follows: Law, eight; Physical Therapy, seven; Fisheries and Pharmacy, three each; Architecture and Urban Planning, and Forestry, one each.

Masters' Degrees

As Figure VI:1 shows, the number of Masters' degrees granted decreased slightly in 1958 and 1960, but has gradually increased to second place in number of degrees and certificates granted. A low of 120, or 15.9 per cent of total degrees and certificates granted, was reported in 1958. By 1964 the number had increased to a high of 323, or 30.1 per cent.

Doctors' Degrees

The number of Doctors' degrees granted in August has varied between 27 (1960) and 57 (1964). The 1964 figure represents only 5.3 per cent of total degrees and certificates granted that quarter. The 57 degrees granted in 1964 are as follows: Doctors' of Philosophy, fifty; Doctors' of Business Administration, five; and Doctors' of Education, two.

Certificates

As Figure VI:1 shows, the number of certificates granted gradually increased from 147 (1957) to 240 (1961). In 1964 the number of certificates granted was 198, representing 18.5 per cent of total degrees and certificates granted.

Certificates in Dentistry have never numbered more than four in any one quarter; in 1957, 1962, and 1964 no certificates were granted.

Education has always accounted for the bulk of certificates issued, ranging from 136 in 1957, to 236 in 1961. The 198 certificates granted in August 1964 were all in the field of Education. Four types of certificates have been granted during the past eight years. The number of Three-Year Elementary Certificates granted have ranged between six (1964) and thirteen (1957). One certificate was issued in Three-Year Secondary Teaching in 1957, 1958, and 1960. The number of Provisional General Certificates, which were discontinued October 31, 1961, varied between 111 (1961) and 152 (1960). The number of Provisional Certificates, which were first issued July 1, 1961, gradually increased from 113 in 1961, to 192 in 1964.

A certificate in Nursing was issued during the first four years of the eight-year period, but was discontinued after 1960. Nursing students could elect to go into a program, whereby they would receive only a certificate. If they so desired, they could then return and obtain a Bachelors' degree at a later date. The number of certificates granted during this period ranged from one (1960) to twenty-two (1959).

CHAPTER VII

TRENDS IN ENROLLMENT BY SEX AND AGE

This chapter is devoted to a discussion of characteristics and trends in University Summer Quarter enrollment according to sex and age.

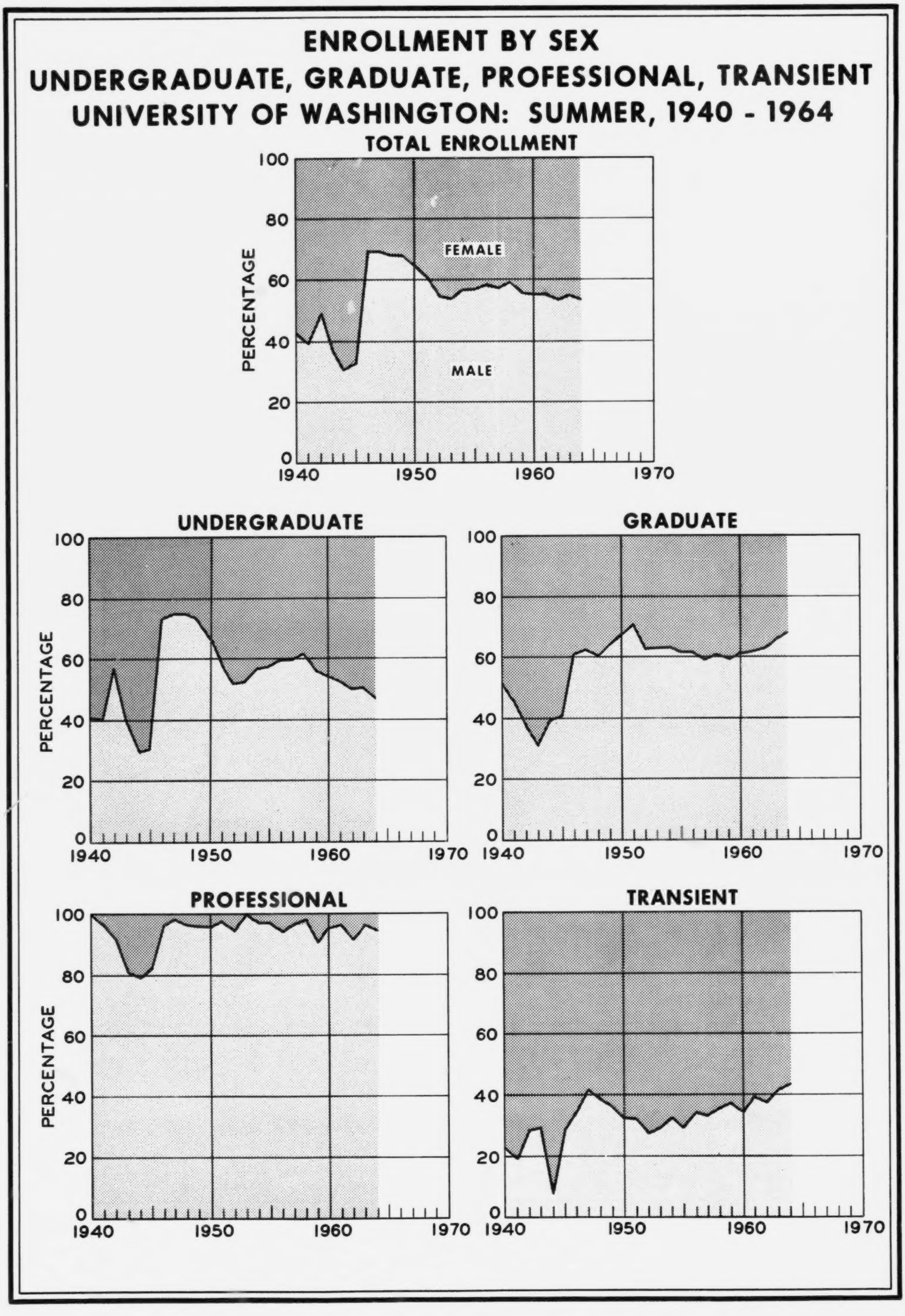
Characteristics and Trends by Sex

Figure VII:1 portrays the sex composition of the student body from 1940 to 1964, in terms of grand total, undergraduate, graduate, professional, and transient enrollments.

Total Enrollment. Prior to 1946 the proportion of men was less than 50.0 per cent, varying between 30.3 per cent (1944) and 49.5 per cent (1942). In 1946 and 1947 men accounted for a high of 69.5 per cent of the student body, but by 1953 had dropped back to 53.9 per cent. These low representations of male enrollment may be accounted for by the impact of World War II and of the Korean Conflict. The proportion of men increased slightly following the Korean Conflict, but by 1964 had decreased to 53.5 per cent.

Undergraduate Enrollment. The panel portraying undergraduate enrollment reveals a very similar pattern, with the proportion of men reaching a low of 29.9 per cent in 1944, and rising sharply to 73.8 per cent in 1946. There was a slight increase in male undergraduates in 1947, but this was followed by a general decline to 51.9 per cent in 1952. A general upward trend was experienced through 1958, but has since reversed itself. In 1964 males accounted for 46.9 per cent of total undergraduate enrollment -- the lowest it has been since 1945.

Graduate Enrollment. The sex composition of graduate students is markedly different. Prior to 1946 the proportion of men varied between 31.3 per cent (1943) and 51.3 per cent (1940). Thereafter, and with the exception of 1957 and 1959, men have constituted over 60.0 per cent of graduate enrollment. There has been a gradual increase since 1960; in 1964 men comprised 67.8 per cent of graduate enrollment.



ENROLLMENT BY SEX
UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE, PROFESSIONAL, TRANSIENT
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

UNDERGRADUATE

GRADUATE

PROFESSIONAL

TRANSIENT

Figure VII:1

Professional Enrollment. Professional enrollment has always been predominately male. With the exception of the War years (1943-1945) men have comprised at least 90.4 per cent (1959) of the professional group. In 1964, 94.7 per cent were men.

Transient Enrollment. With exception of three years (1947, 1963, and 1964) in the twenty-five-year period under study, females have constituted over 60.0 per cent of transient enrollment. The number of males, however, has gradually increased since 1953, to a high of 43.1 per cent in 1964.

Enrollment of Men by Class. Figure VII:2 portrays University Summer Quarter enrollment of men by class. With the exception of the professional class, all classes experienced their lowest enrollment between 1940 and 1945. Professionals dropped to a record low of seven in 1953. Male enrollment rose sharply in the transient group in 1945, and in all other classes in 1946. Freshman and professional male enrollments dropped in 1947, and transient male enrollment in 1948, and with the exception of slight fluctuations continued to decrease through the early 1950's. Sophomore, junior, senior, and graduate male enrollments did not experience corresponding losses until 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1951, respectively. With the exception of the freshman class, each class experienced a gradual increase in male enrollment thereafter. In 1964 the class composition of males was as follows: Graduates, 2,162; Seniors, 1,347; Transients, 689; Juniors, 563; Sophomores, 387; Freshmen, 193; and Professionals, 144.

Enrollment of Women by Class. Figure VII:3 portrays enrollment trends of women by class. The fluctuations in enrollment during the twenty-five-year period have not been as dramatic as that of men. Each class experienced its lowest enrollment between 1940 and 1944. Freshman, graduate, and professional women attained their highest enrollment in 1944, 1961, and 1945/1950, respectively. All other classes attained their highest enrollment in 1964. With the exception of the senior and graduate classes, all others hold the same rank order held 25 years ago. The rank order of women by class in 1964 is as follows: Seniors, 1,508; Graduates, 1,026; Transients, 910; Juniors, 525; Sophomores, 470; Freshmen, 313; and Professionals, 8.

Characteristics by Age: Summer and Fall Quarters, 1964

Because of the paucity of historical data relating to age differentials for Summer Quarter, the present discussion is limited to an analysis of age for Summer Quarter 1964, only.

An examination of the age and sex pyramids in Figures VII:4 and VII:5 reveals significant variations in the age composition of student populations of Summer and Fall

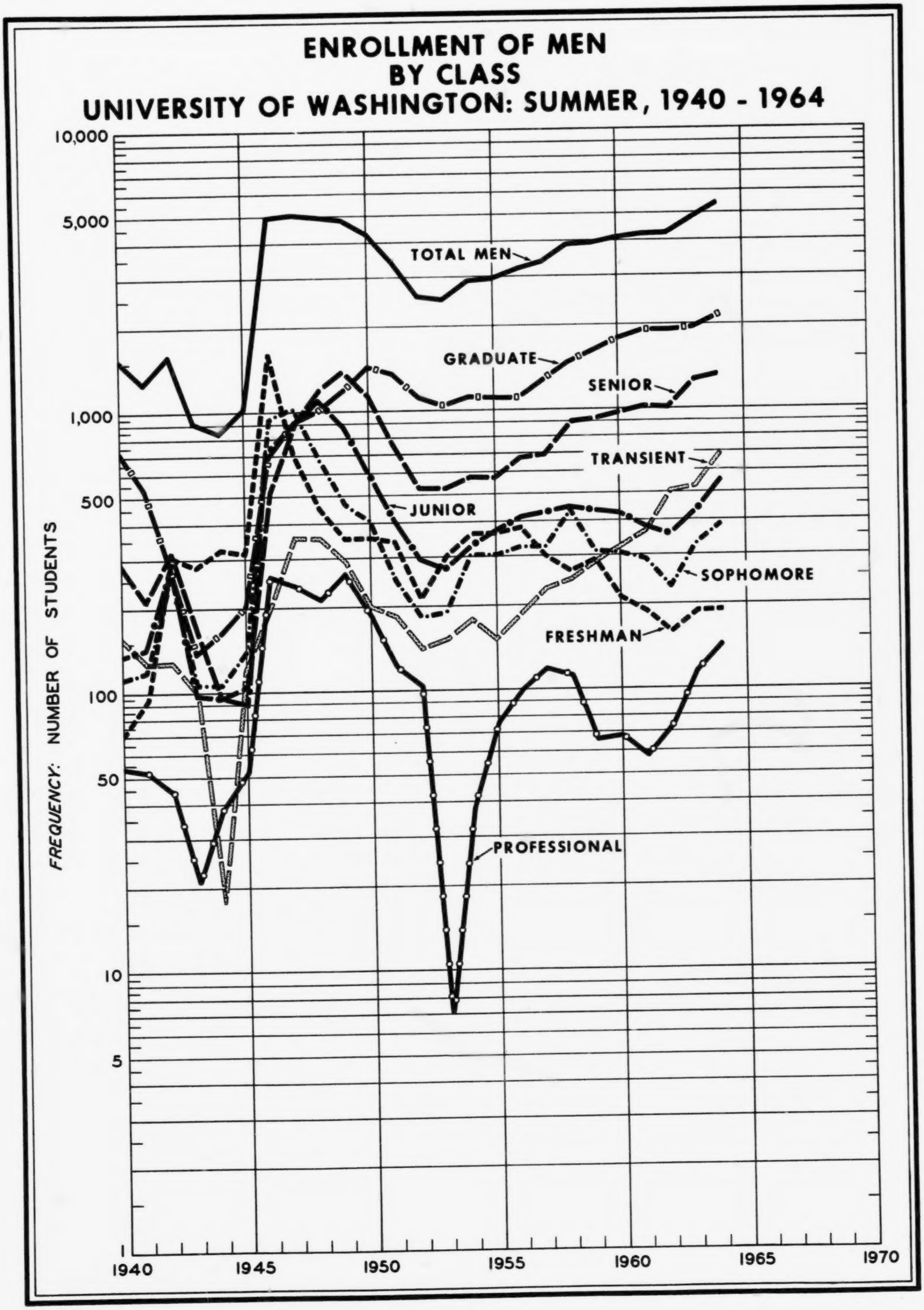

ENROLLMENT OF MEN
BY CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL MEN
GRADUATE
SENIOR
TRANSIENT
JUNIOR
SOPHOMORE
FRESHMAN
PROFESSIONAL

Figure VII:2

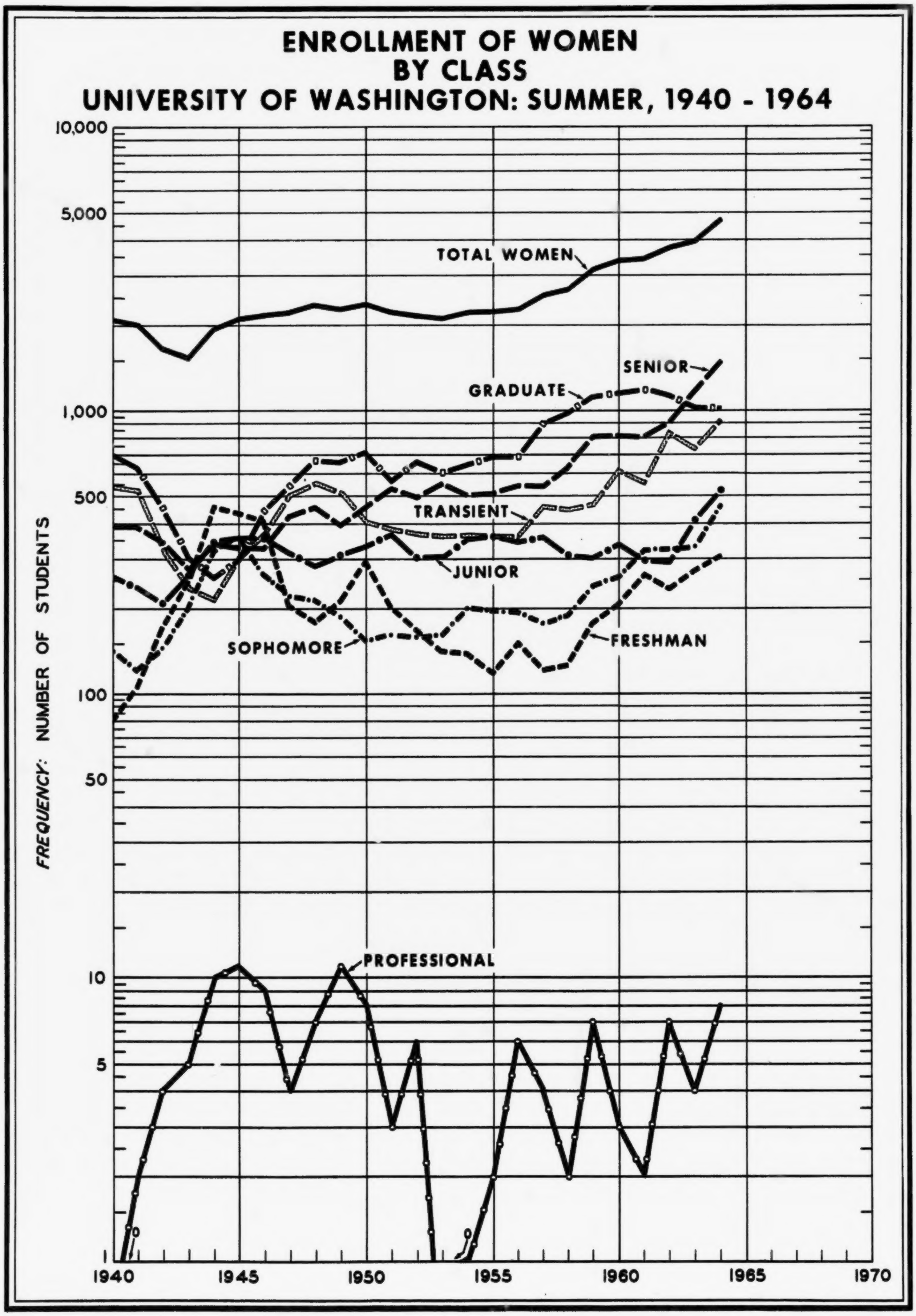
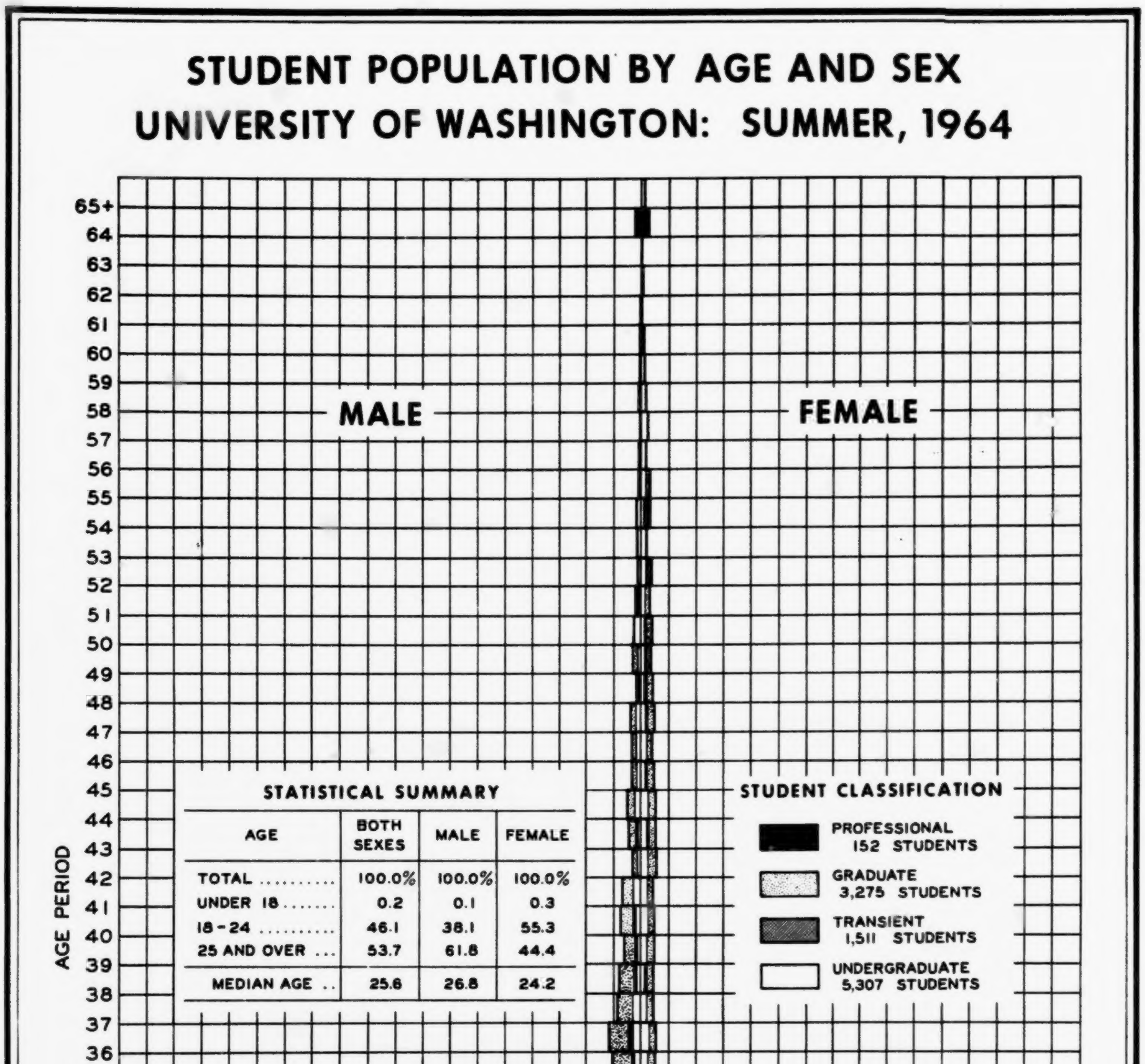

ENROLLMENT OF WOMEN
BY CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1940 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL WOMEN
SENIOR
GRADUATE
TRANSIENT
JUNIOR
SOPHOMORE
FRESHMAN
PROFESSIONAL
0
0

Figure VII:3

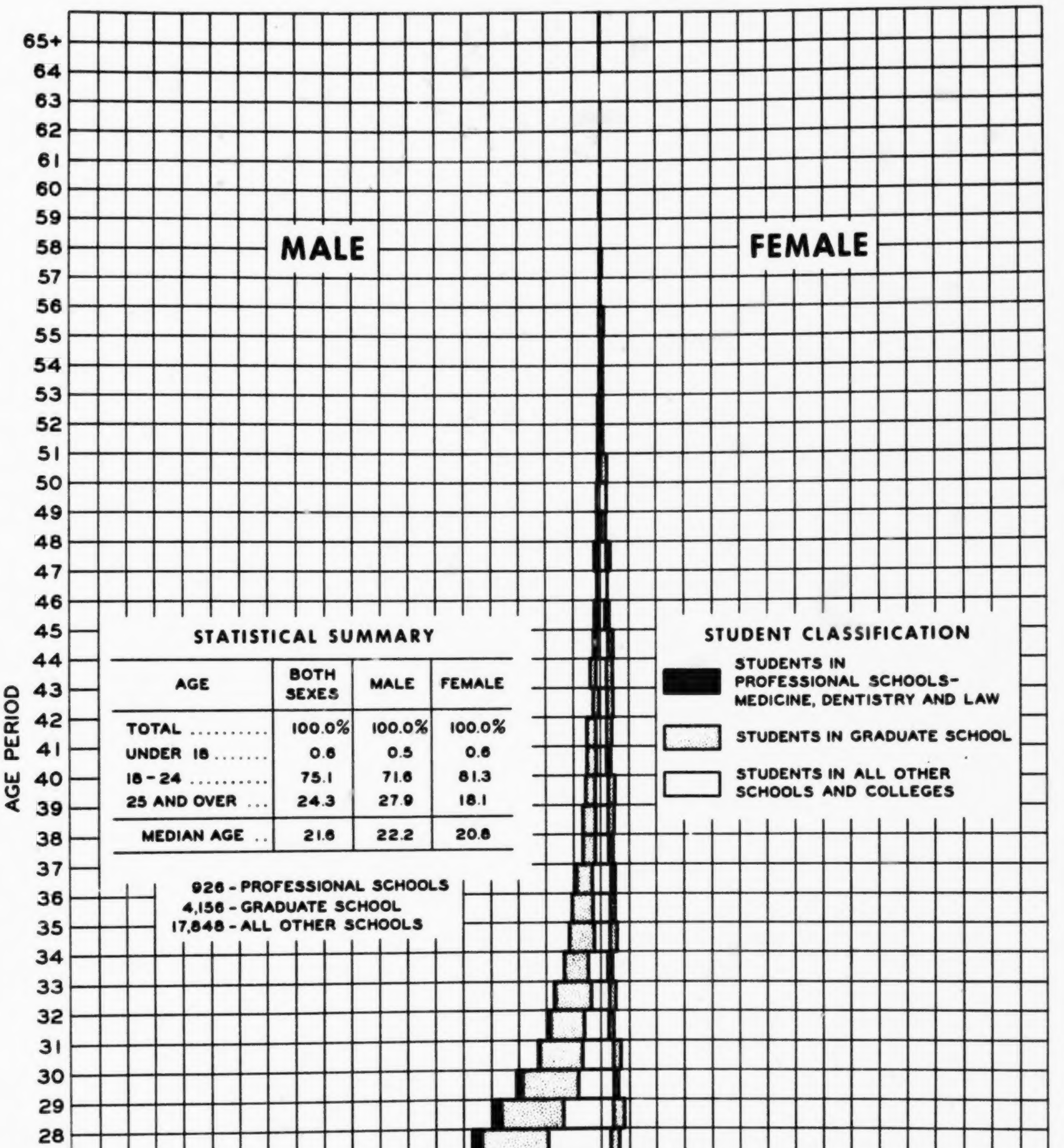


STATISTICAL SUMMARY

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UNDER 18	0.2	0.1	0.3
18 - 24	46.1	38.1	55.3
25 AND OVER ...	53.7	61.8	44.4
MEDIAN AGE ..	25.6	26.8	24.2

Figure VII:4

STUDENT POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL TERM, 1964



STATISTICAL SUMMARY

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UNDER 18	0.6	0.5	0.6
18 - 24	75.1	71.6	81.3
25 AND OVER ...	24.3	27.9	18.1
MEDIAN AGE ..	21.6	22.2	20.8

926 - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
4,156 - GRADUATE SCHOOL
17,848 - ALL OTHER SCHOOLS

STUDENT CLASSIFICATION

■	STUDENTS IN PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS-MEDICINE, DENTISTRY AND LAW
▨	STUDENTS IN GRADUATE SCHOOL
☐	STUDENTS IN ALL OTHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Figure VII:5

Quarters 1964. The median age for both sexes combined is 21.6 for Fall Quarter, as compared to 25.6 for Summer Quarter. The higher median age Summer Quarter is attributable to the greater representation of unclassified 5's and graduates, as well as the presence of transient students, who are characteristic of Summer Quarter only.

The age pattern for males for the two sessions is markedly different; the median age for Fall Quarter is 22.2, as compared to 26.8 for Summer Quarter. The variation in median age is not as great for females (20.8, Fall Quarter, and 24.2, Summer Quarter).

Another index of the age structure of the student population is the proportion 25 years of age and over. During Summer Quarter, 53.7 per cent are included in this age group. By contrast, only 24.3 per cent fell into this group Fall Quarter. The proportions of males and females in this category Summer Quarter are 61.8 per cent and 44.4 per cent, respectively. The corresponding figures for Fall Quarter are 27.9 per cent and 18.1 per cent.

Age by Sex and Class: Summer Quarter, 1964

Grand Total: Men. The predominate category for men in 1964 is the 25 to 29 age group, accounting for 29.1 per cent of total male enrollment. The next largest age group is that of 22 to 24, representing 21.8 per cent of males. It is interesting to note that for Fall Quarter 1964, the largest percentage of males (47.7) fell into the 18 to 21 age group.

Undergraduate: Men. The greatest concentration of male undergraduates is in three age groups -- 18 to 21, 22 to 24, and 25 to 29, representing, respectively, 29.0 per cent, 29.3 per cent, and 23.9 per cent of male undergraduates. By contrast, 65.3 per cent of male undergraduates fell into the 18 to 21 age group Fall Quarter 1964.

Graduate: Men. Graduate enrollment is predominately in the 25 to 29 age group (37.0 per cent) Summer Quarter, as it is Fall Quarter (39.4 per cent). The next largest concentration is in the 35 and over age group (25.0 per cent), followed closely by the 30 to 34 age category (23.7 per cent).

Professional: Men. The predominate age category for professionals is 25 to 29, with 41.7 per cent of the men falling in this group. The next largest concentration, 34.0 per cent, is in the 22 to 24 age group.

Transient: Men. With the exception of the Under 18 category, all other age groupings have a fair representation of transient students. Age group 18 to 21 ranks first with 26.5 per cent, followed by 35 and over (23.1 per cent), 25 to 29 (19.2 per cent), 22 to 24 (15.8 per cent), and 30 to 34 (14.3 per cent).

Grand Total: Women. The distribution of women according to age is not as concentrated during Summer Quarter, as it is Fall Quarter. The bulk of the women are in the 18 to 21 age group (67.7 per cent) in the fall. This is in marked contrast to the summer distribution: 18 to 21 age group (30.6 per cent); 22 to 24 age group (24.7 per cent); 35 and over age group (22.5 per cent); and 25 to 29 age group (15.7 per cent). It might be noted that the variation is not as great for the two age groups Under 18, and 30 to 34. Summer Quarter shows only 0.3 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively, of women in these categories, and Fall Quarter, 0.6 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively.

Undergraduate: Women. The majority of undergraduate women Summer Quarter are concentrated in age categories 18 to 21 (39.4 per cent) and 22 to 24 (28.2 per cent). This, again, is in marked contrast to Fall Quarter 1964 where 77.2 per cent of the undergraduate women are in the 18 to 21 age category.

Graduate: Women. For both Fall and Summer Quarters 1964, the 35 years and over age group accounts for the greatest proportion of graduate women, 32.1 per cent and 44.1 per cent, respectively. The next largest age group Summer Quarter is 25 to 29 (24.4 per cent), followed by age group 22 to 24 (18.8 per cent).

Professional: Women. The eight professional women are distributed as follows: 22 to 24 age group, four; 25 to 29 age group, three; and 30 to 34 age group, one.

Transient: Women. The 18 to 21 age category accounts for 39.2 per cent of transient women. The other three major concentrations are in the 35 and over age group, 21.5 per cent; the 22 to 24 age group, 20.6 per cent; and the 25 to 29 age group, 12.7 per cent.

CHAPTER VIII

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT

This chapter is devoted to a detailed analysis of geographic distribution of enrollment for Summer Quarter. It will include a discussion of the following: (1) Trends in Resident and Non-Resident Students: 1940 to 1964; (2) Resident and Non-Resident Students: 1964; and (3) Geographic Distribution by Class: 1964.

In discussing trends of geographic distribution of enrollment, the proportion of resident and non-resident students will be considered first.[1] Data pertaining to resident students will be given in terms of counties and larger geographic divisions of the state of Washington, while data for non-resident students will be analyzed in terms of two basic groupings: (1) students from the United States (other than those from the state of Washington) and outlying areas[2] and (2) foreign students.

Trends in Resident and Non-Resident Students: 1940 to 1964

Figure VIII:1 shows that between 1940 and 1964 the proportion of resident students ranged between 68.3 per cent (1940) and 87.5 per cent (1948) of total University enrollment. The proportion of resident students increased each year between 1940 and 1948, the sharpest increase occurring in 1942. By 1953 resident students had dropped to 80.6 per cent. Resident students increased thereafter through 1958, but decreased during the next four years to 70.6 per cent.[3] An upward trend has

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[1] In this chapter "resident students" refers to those who report that their home towns are in the state of Washington.

[2] "Outlying areas" consist of Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

[3] In interpreting the decrease in the proportion of resident students between 1958 and 1964, it should be noted that, since 1957, the student's initial designation of his home town on the registration form remains unchanged as long as he is a student at the University of Washington. However, before 1957, residence classification was based on the student's most recent indication of his home town. Thus, since 1957, any student who initially indicated an out-of-state home town would subsequently be classified as a non-resident, even though he later indicates a home town in the state of Washington.

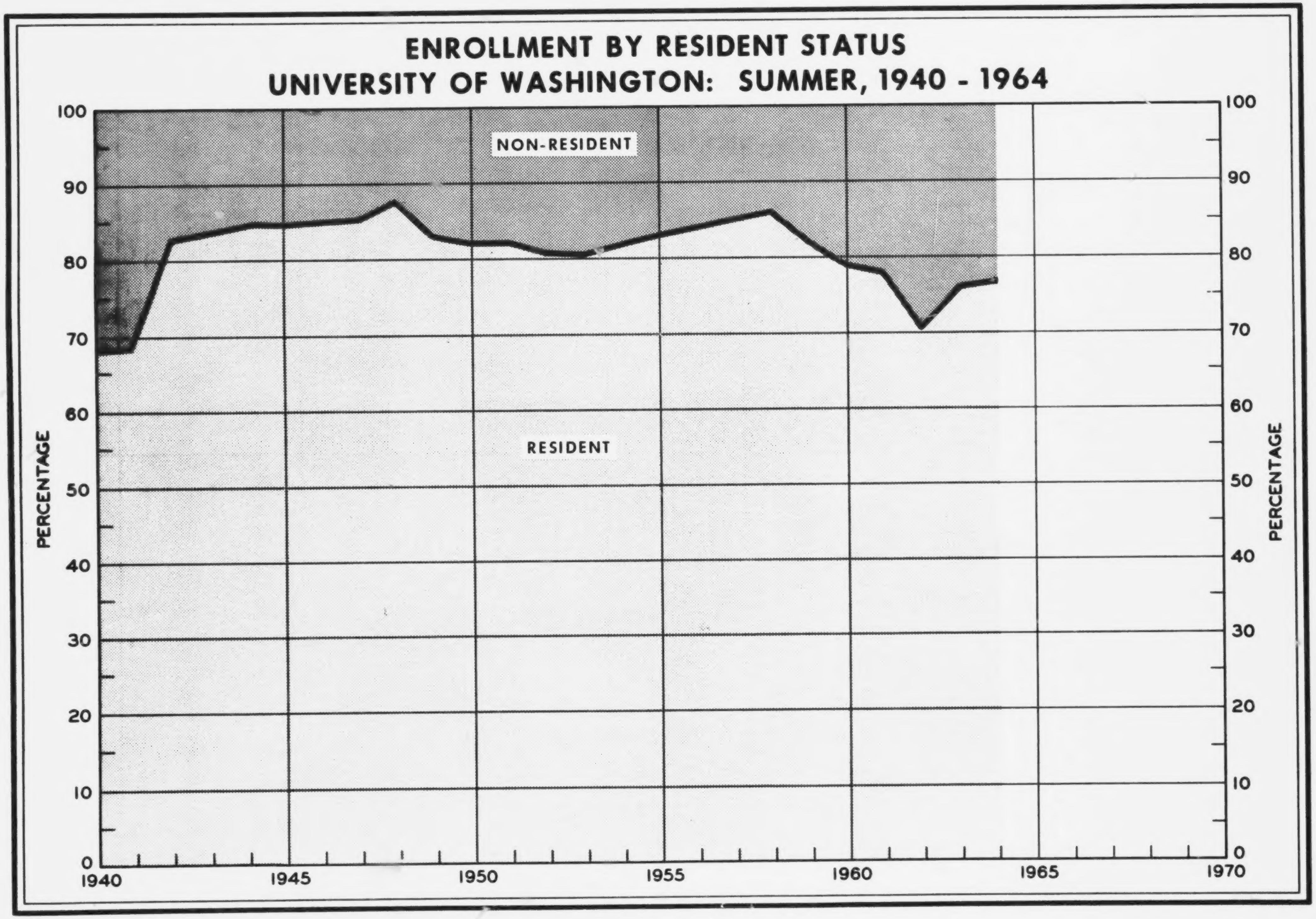


Figure VIII:1

taken place the last two years. In 1964, 76.9 per cent of the total University enrollment were resident students.

Resident Students. Figures VIII:2 and VIII:3 show resident enrollment by geographic division as delineated in Figure VIII:1. Resident student enrollments in geographic divisions in Eastern Washington have fluctuated considerably more than have those of areas in Western Washington. In general, areas in both Eastern and Western Washington follow a pattern similar to that of total resident enrollment. All geographic divisions dropped to their lowest enrollment in 1943 and increased rapidly during the following three years. Resident enrollment decreased in all areas in the late 1940's and early 1950's, but increased at a moderate pace thereafter. With the exception of Geographic Divisions C and 5, all areas experienced their largest enrollment in 1964.

Of the 7,876 resident students reported in 1964, 7,143, or 90.7 per cent, were from Western Washington. Geographic Division A, King County, has always accounted for the bulk of resident enrollment, ranging from 53.7 per cent (1940) to 75.5 per cent (1948). Geographic Divisions A, 2, 3, and 4 all hold the same rank in 1964 as they held in 1940.

Non-Resident Students from Other States and Outlying Areas. Figure VIII:4 portrays trends in non-resident enrollment by geographic division as delineated in Figure VIII:1. Enrollment of students from other parts of the United States increased, from an all-time low of 303 in 1943, to 1,845 in 1964. The all-time high was reported in 1962, when 1,994 students were enrolled from other parts of the United States.

With the exception of the Mountain Division, all areas have shown a numerical increase between 1940 and 1964. Both the Mountain and North Central Divisions decreased in rate of growth during this period. The rank order of the geographic divisions in 1940 was: Pacific (353); Mountain (346); North Central (298); South (31); and Northeast (30). By 1964 the order had changed to: Pacific (746); North Central (419); Mountain (287); Northeast (207); and South (185).

Students from Foreign Countries. In 1950 there were approximately 25 different countries represented at the University Summer Quarter. By 1964, over 60 different countries were represented. Of the 238 foreign students reported in 1950, 37.8 per cent were from Canada and 40.3 per cent were from China. By 1964 enrollment from these two countries had dropped to 30.2 per cent and 8.8 per cent, respectively. Students from Canada have consistently outnumbered students from other countries, ranging from 30.2 per cent (1964) to 61.6 per cent (1953) of foreign students. Other countries with noticeable representation as of 1964 are: India

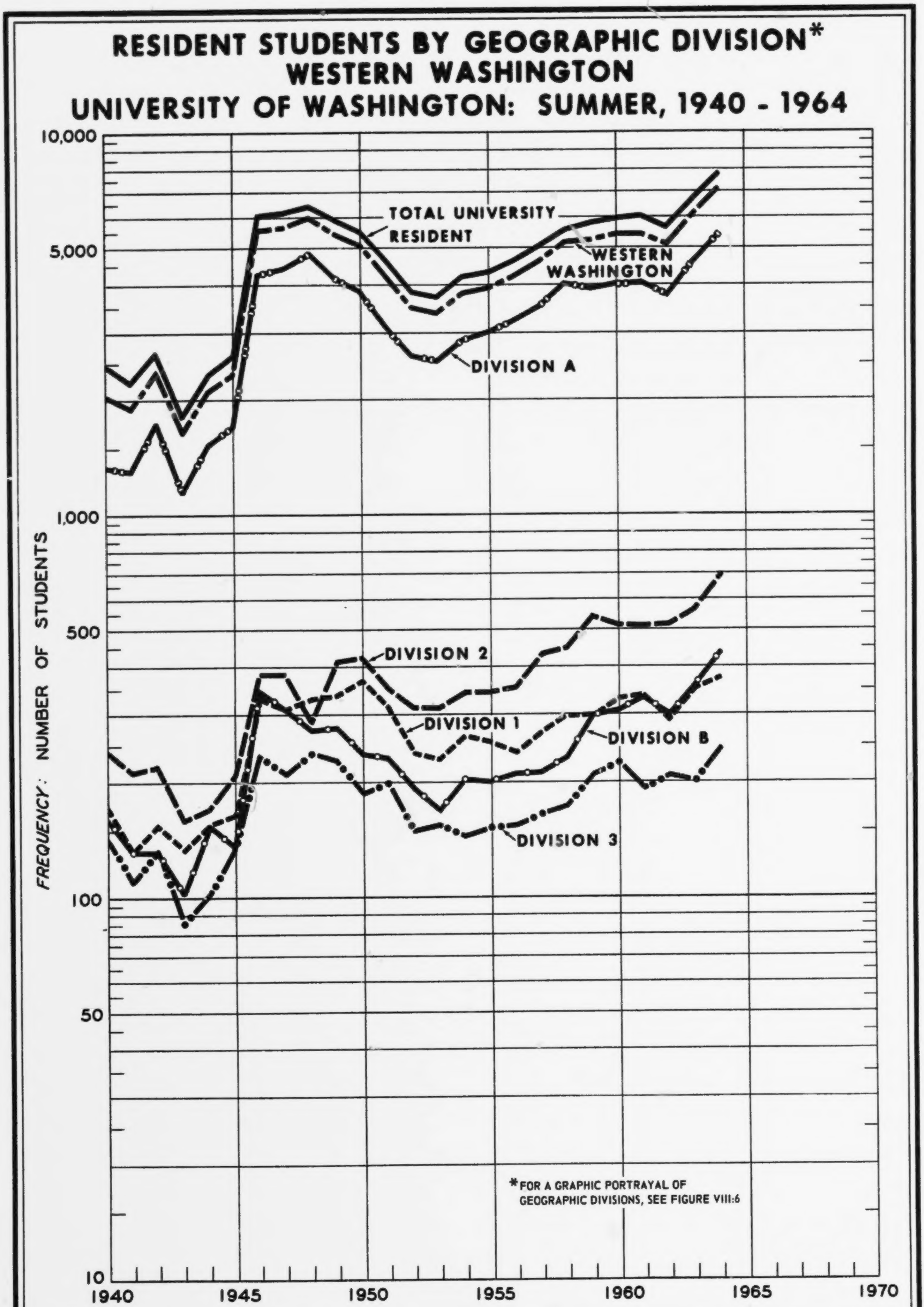


Figure VIII:2

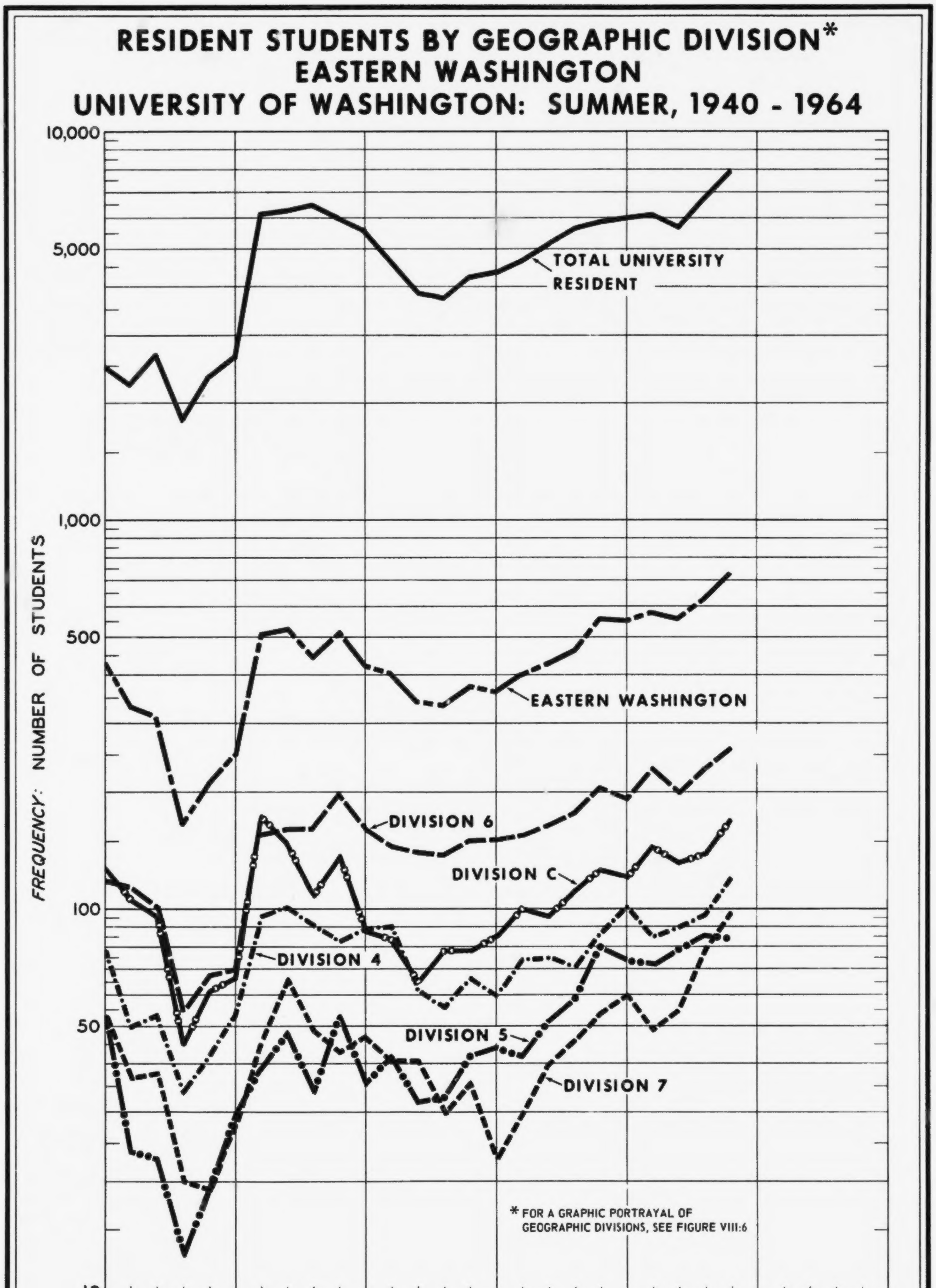


Figure VIII:3

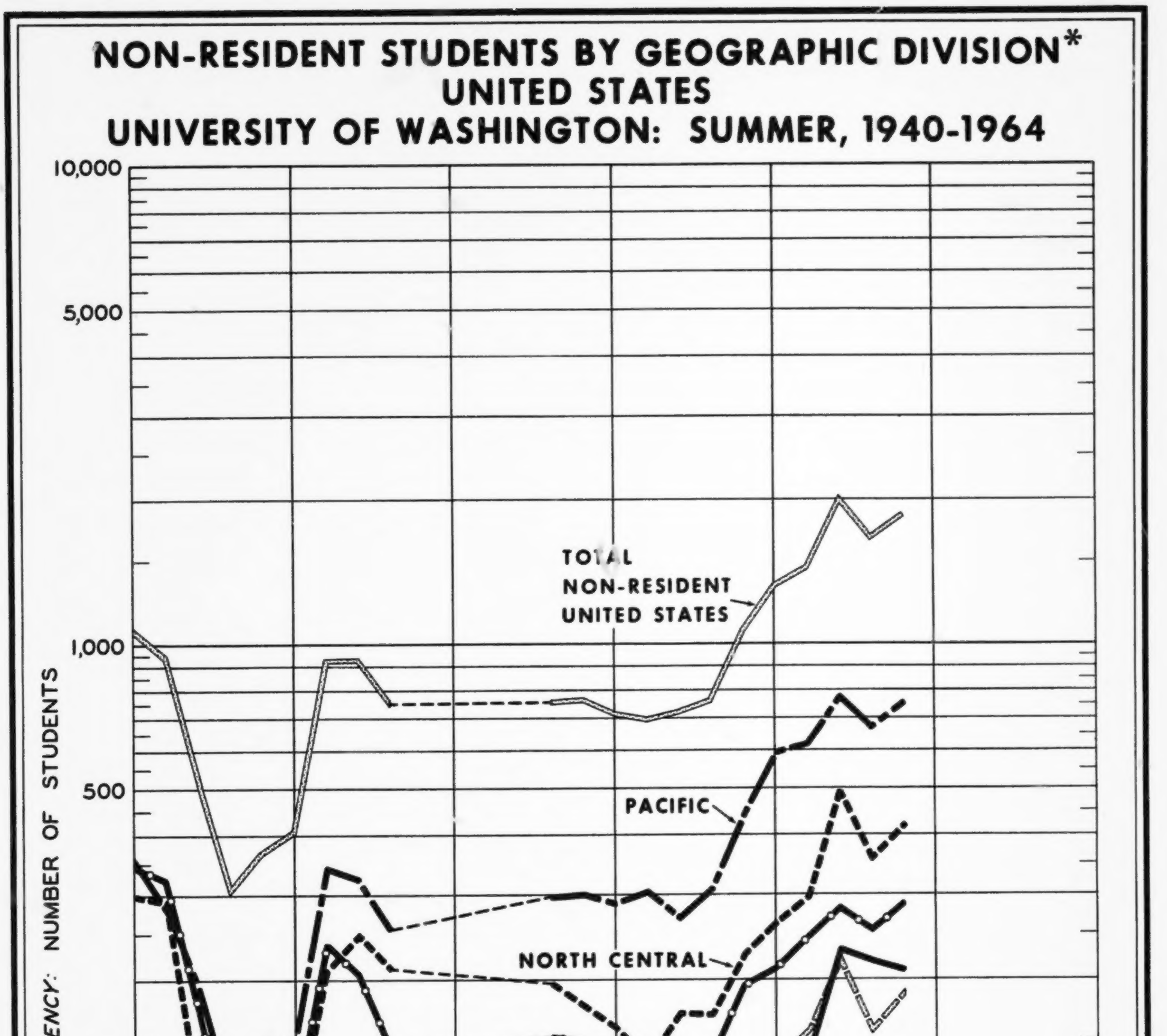


Figure VIII:4

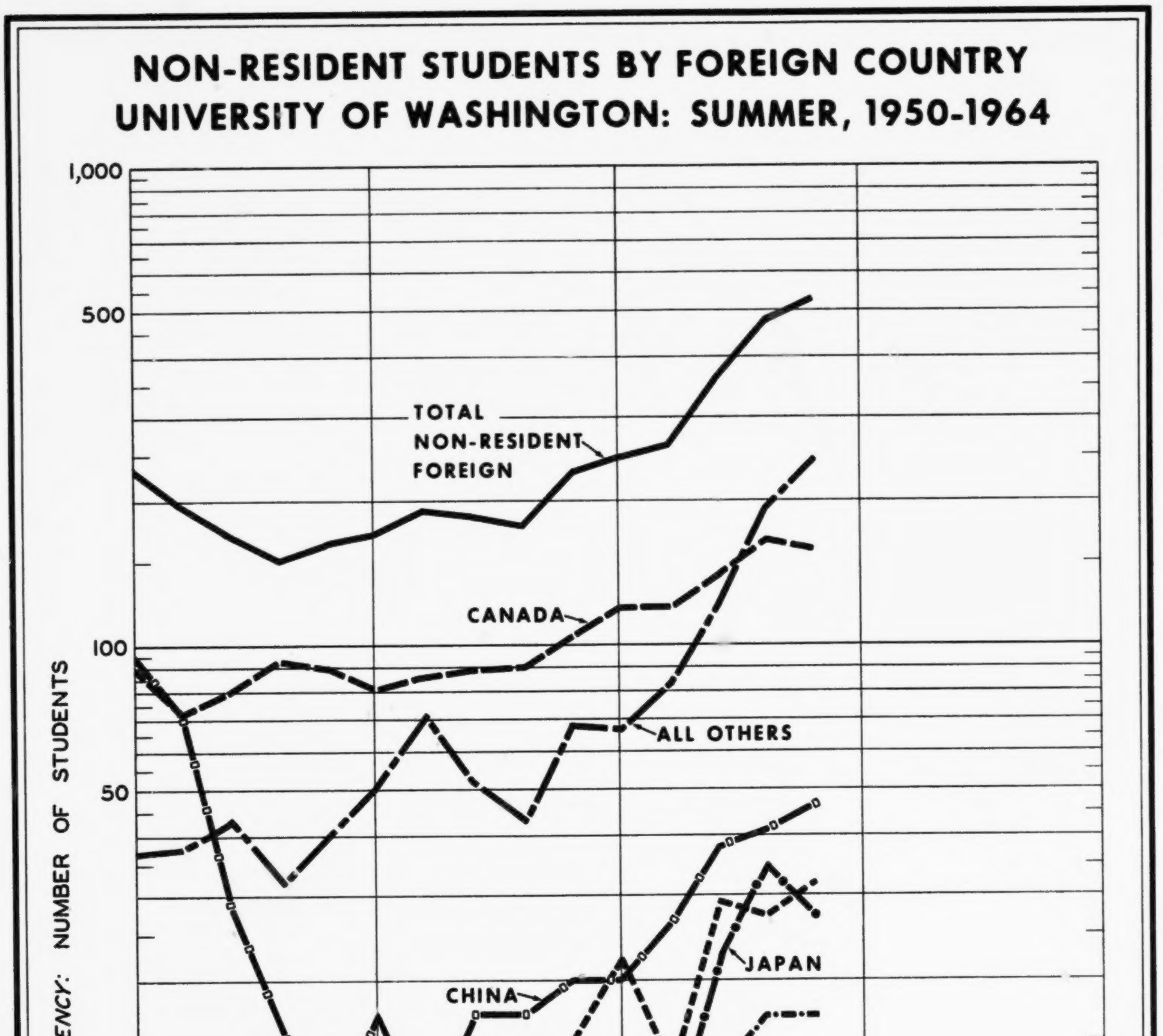


Figure VIII:5

(6.1 per cent), Japan (5.2 per cent), Korea (3.3 per cent), and Norway (2.1 per cent). The 523 foreign students registered in 1964 represent 5.1 per cent of total University enrollment (Figure VIII:5).

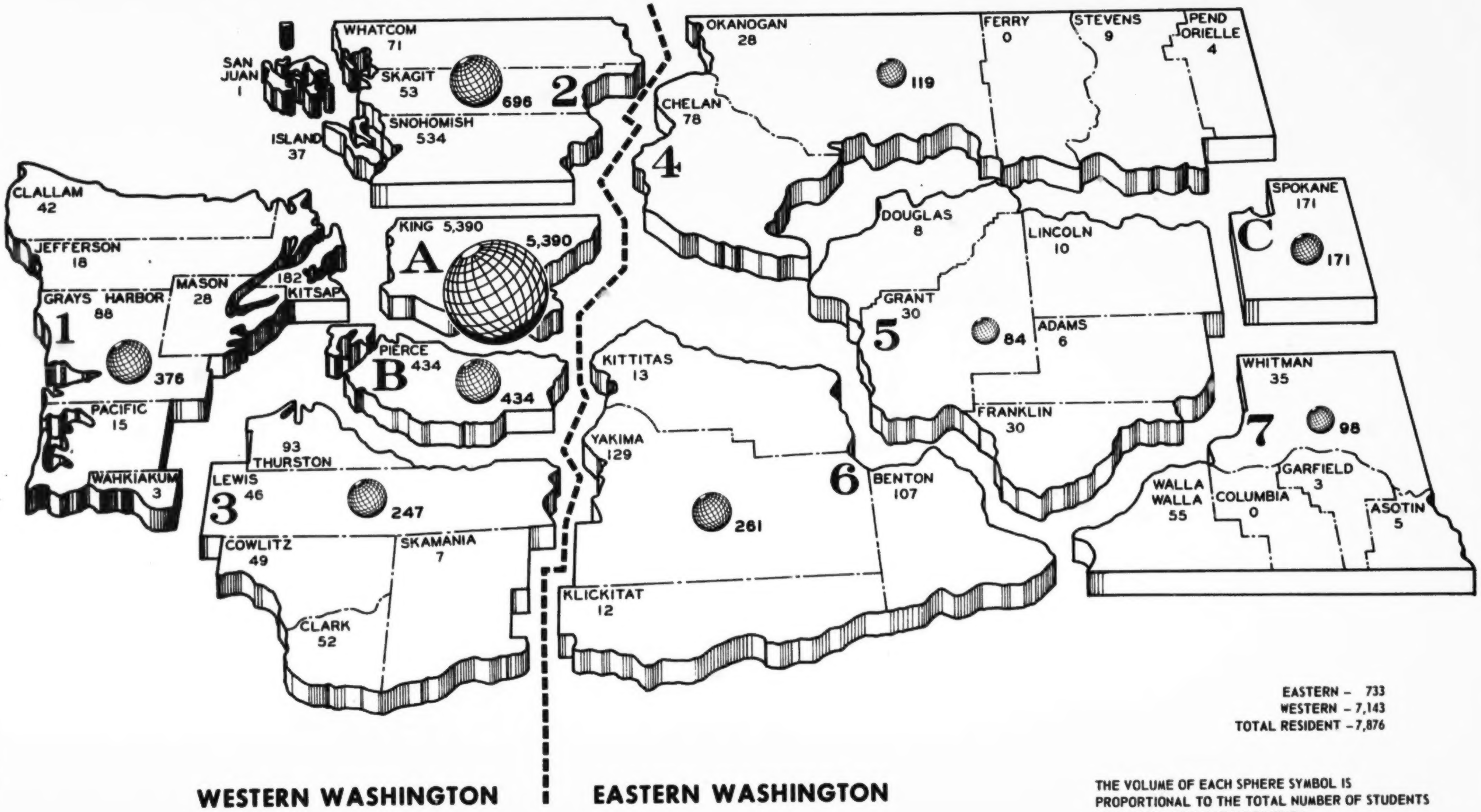
Resident and Non-Resident Students: 1964

Resident Students by County and Geographic Division. Figure VIII:6 portrays the geographic distribution of resident students at the University of Washington, Summer Quarter of 1964. Of the total Summer Quarter enrollment, 76.9 per cent fall into the resident category. With the exception of Columbia and Ferry, every county is represented in the student body. The counties west of the Cascades account for 90.7 per cent of the resident enrollment, as compared to 9.3 per cent for the 20 counties east of the mountains. King County, with 5,390 students, comprises 68.4 per cent of the resident category. The second largest is Snohomish (534); third, Pierce (434); fourth, Kitsap (182); fifth, Spokane (171); sixth, Yakima (129); and seventh, Benton (107). The counties with the fewest students, except Columbia and Ferry, are: first, San Juan (one); second, Garfield and Wahkiakum (three each); fourth, Pend Oreille (four); and fifth, Asotin (five).

Non-Resident Students by State and Geographic Division. Non-resident students, from other parts of the United States, account for 18.0 per cent of total summer enrollment. Of the 1,845 students in this category, the largest number came from California (440). Other states which have relatively high representation are: Oregon (229); Illinois (91); Montana (86); New York (85); Idaho (68); and Minnesota (62). With the exception of Maine, every state in the Union is represented.

As Figure VIII:7 indicates, the Pacific Division accounts for 746 of the 1,845 students, or 40.4 per cent of University students from states other than Washington. The rank order of the other geographic divisions in 1964 is as follows: North Central (22.7); Mountain (15.6); Northeast (11.2); South (10.0); and outlying areas (0.1). It is interesting to note that the same rank order holds true for Autumn Quarter 1964.

Foreign Students. There were 523 foreign students reported in the summer of 1964, or 5.1 per cent of total University enrollment. These students represented over 60 different countries. The following countries rank highest in number of students: Canada (158); China (Formosa) (46); India (32); Japan (27); and Korea (17). Other countries with ten or more students are: Egypt, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Norway, and the Phillipine Islands.



RESIDENT STUDENTS BY COUNTY AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1964

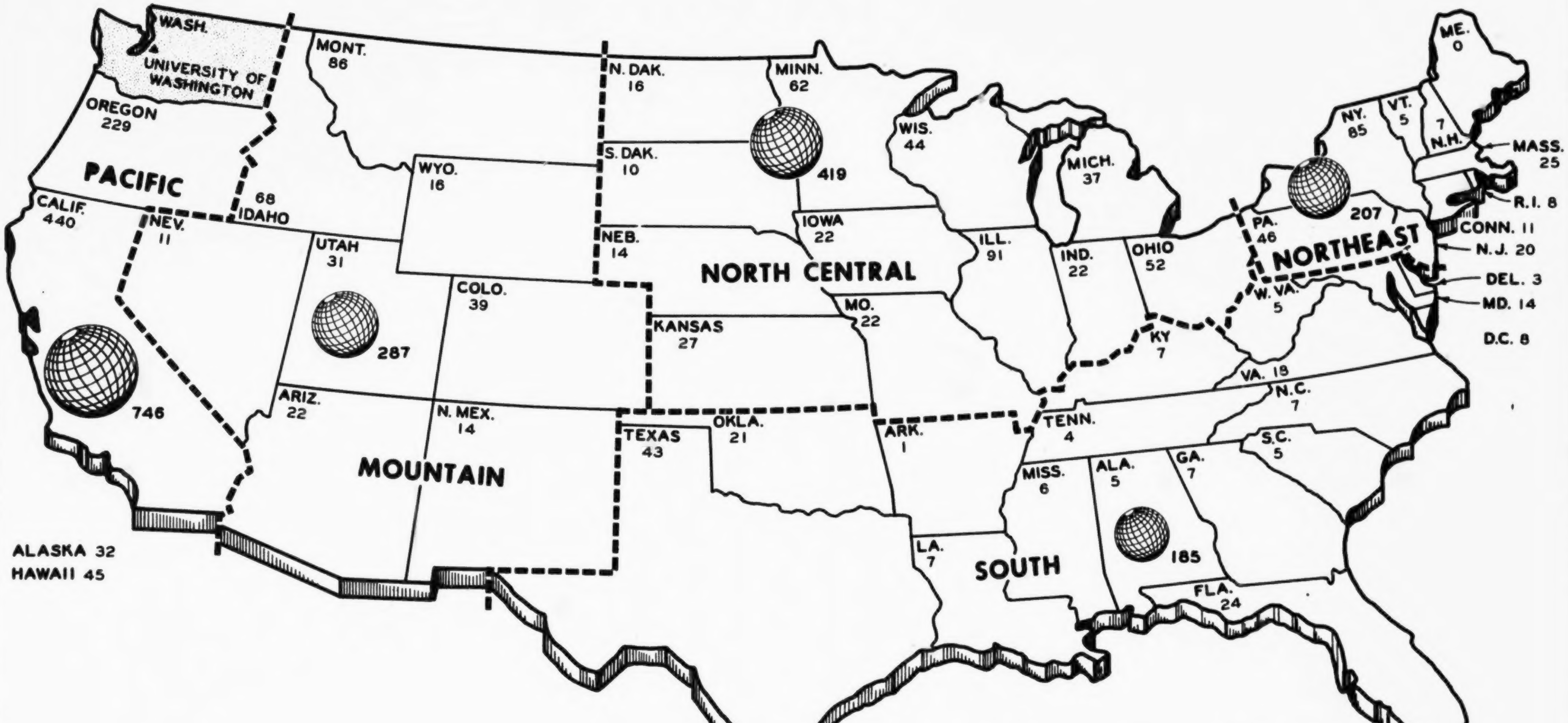
SAN JUAN 1
WHATCOM 71
SKAGIT 53
696
2
SNOHOMISH 534
ISLAND 37
CLALLAM 42
JEFFERSON 18
GRAYS HARBOR 88
MASON 28
182
KITSAP
1
376
PACIFIC 15
WAHKIAKUM 3
KING 5,390
A
5,390
PIERCE 434
B
434
93
THURSTON
LEWIS 46
3
247
COWLITZ 49
SKAMANIA 7
CLARK 52
OKANOGAN 28
FERRY 0
STEVENS 9
PEND ORIELLE 4
CHELAN 78
119
4
DOUGLAS 8
LINCOLN 10
GRANT 30
5
84
ADAMS 6
FRANKLIN 30
SPOKANE 171
C
171
WHITMAN 35
7
98
GARFIELD 3
WALLA WALLA 55
COLUMBIA 0
ASOTIN 5
KITTITAS 13
YAKIMA 129
261
6
BENTON 107
KLICKITAT 12
WESTERN WASHINGTON
EASTERN WASHINGTON

EASTERN - 733
WESTERN - 7,143
TOTAL RESIDENT - 7,876

THE VOLUME OF EACH SPHERE SYMBOL IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS FROM THAT GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.

Figure VIII:6

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS BY STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: SUMMER, 1964


WASH.
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
OREGON 229
PACIFIC
CALIF. 440
NEV. 11
68 IDAHO
746
MONT. 86
WYO. 16
UTAH 31
COLO. 39
287
ARIZ. 22
N. MEX. 14
MOUNTAIN
N. DAK. 16
S. DAK. 10
NEB. 14
KANSAS 27
MINN. 62
419
IOWA 22
MO. 22
NORTH CENTRAL
WIS. 44
MICH. 37
ILL. 91
IND. 22
OHIO 52
TEXAS 43
OKLA. 21
ARK. 1
LA. 7
SOUTH
MISS. 6
ALA. 5
185
GA. 7
FLA. 24
TENN. 4
KY 7
VA. 18
N.C. 7
S.C. 5
W. VA. 5
PA. 46
NY. 85
207
NORTHEAST
VT. 5
7 N.H.
ME. 0
MASS. 25
R.I. 8
CONN. 11
N.J. 20
DEL. 3
MD. 14
D.C. 8
ALASKA 32
HAWAII 45

TOTAL NON-RESIDENT FROM UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING AREAS – 1,845

THE VOLUME OF EACH SPHERE SYMBOL IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS FROM THAT GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.

Figure VIII:7

Geographic Distribution by Class: 1964

Undergraduate Enrollment. Of the 5,307 undergraduate students reported in 1964, 4,764, or 89.8 per cent, were from the state of Washington; 413, or 7.8 per cent, were from other states in the United States; and 130, or 2.4 per cent, were from foreign countries.

Of the 4,764 undergraduates from the state of Washington, 91.5 per cent were from Western Washington, with Geographic Division A, King County, accounting for 70.1 per cent of the students.

The Pacific Division contributed 50.1 per cent of the students from other states, followed by North Central (16.5 per cent), Mountain (15.5 per cent), Northeast (10.2 per cent), and South (7.5 per cent).

Of the 130 foreign students at the undergraduate level, 31 were from Canada, representing 23.8 per cent of undergraduates. India and Norway followed with 3.8 per cent, respectively.

Graduate Enrollment. Graduate students come from a wider and more diversified area than any other class of students. Only 58.6 per cent are from the state of Washington, as compared to 70.0 per cent to 90.0 per cent of the other classes. King County accounts for 66.2 per cent of the graduate students from the State.

Students from other states in the United States comprise 31.1 per cent of the total graduate enrollment; 36.8 per cent of these are from the Pacific Division. The North Central Division ranks second with 25.8 per cent, followed by: Mountain Division, 14.5 per cent; Northeast Division, 11.9 per cent; and South Division, 11.0 per cent.

Of the 523 foreign students enrolled in the summer of 1964, 337 were graduate students, representing 10.3 per cent of total graduate enrollment. Countries with the largest representations are: Canada, 105, or 31.2 per cent of graduate students from foreign countries; China, 43, or 12.8 per cent; India, 26, or 7.7 per cent; and Japan, 17, or 5.0 per cent.

Professional Enrollment. Of the 152 professional students enrolled in the summer of 1964, 124, or 81.6 per cent, were from the state of Washington. Once again, King County accounted for the bulk of the students, 77, or 62.1 per cent of professional students from Washington.

Students from other states in the United States numbered 27, or 17.8 per cent of total professional enrollment. These students were distributed as follows: Pacific Division, twelve students; Mountain Division and North Central Division, five each; Northeast Division, three; and South Division, two.

In 1964 there was only one foreign student (Norway) enrolled, representing 0.7 per cent of total professional enrollment.

Transient Enrollment. Transient students numbered 1,510 in 1964, of which 1,069, or 70.8 per cent, were from the state of Washington. Of the resident students, 90.2 per cent were from Western Washington, and 9.8 per cent were from Eastern Washington.

Students from other states in the United States accounted for 386, or 25.6 per cent of transient students. The rank order of the five geographic divisions for 1964 is as follows: Pacific, 152, or 39.4 per cent; North Central, 83, or 21.5 per cent; Mountain, 70, or 18.1 per cent; Northeast, 41, or 10.6 per cent; and South, 40, or 10.4 per cent.

Transient students from foreign countries numbered 55, and represented 3.6 per cent of transient enrollment. Of these, 22 were from Canada. Two transients were reported from Korea; India, Japan, and Hong Kong each contributed one.

Summary. Students from the state of Washington ranged between 70.8 per cent and 89.8 per cent of the respective class enrollments, with the exception of graduate students, who dropped to 58.6 per cent. Students from Western Washington ranged between 83.1 per cent (Professional) and 91.5 per cent (Undergraduate).

Students from other states in the United States ranged from 7.8 per cent (Undergraduate) to 31.1 per cent (Graduate). Students from foreign countries varied between 0.7 per cent (Professional) and 10.3 per cent (Graduate).

APPENDIX

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964

Field or College	1940			1941			1942			1943			1944		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Total	1,481	1,436	688	1,424	1,167	645	2,038	735	445	1,647	444	334	2,086	424	232
College of Arts and Sciences	834	802	351	841	683	329	1,086	399	273	841	242	177	1,153	206	119
Languages	125	257	56	101	213	71	113	101	54	86	82	37	132	59	21
Classics	17	9	1		4	1	2	1		1	3			2	
English	92	206	46	78	171	67	72	71	28	40	51	19	70	29	14
Far Eastern			1	6	2		9	3	8	13	5	9	23	6	4
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	4	7	1	3	7		2	3	1	3	3		1		
Linguistics															
Romance Lang. and Lit.	11	34	7	14	29	3	14	14	9	19	14	6	23	16	3
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	1	1								2	1		1		
Speech							14	9	8	8	5	3	14	6	
Semi-Professional Schools	212	236	90	205	193	96	228	126	89	214	77	45	339	55	44
Art	27	22	10	20	18	23	23	12	21	35	17	8	48	3	11
Communications															
Advertising, Radio-Television															
Journalism	22		3	12	2		28	1	1	25		2	37	1	3
Drama	26	19	7	29	22	9	40	14	6	31	5	7	62	5	9
Home Economics	62	65	26	77	54	31	75	50	38	75	28	12	103	17	6
Music	47	68	26	50	57	20	42	34	19	30	19	13	63	21	14
Physical and Health Education	28	62	18	17	40	13	20	15	4	18	8	3	26	8	1
Biological Sciences	58	63	11	32	50	12	54	22	6	36	15	9	44	9	1
Anatomy	2						2		1						
Botany	12	22	6	9	13	3	6	7	2	1	3	1	3	2	
Genetics															
Microbiology	18		2	15		2	31		2	25		4	32		1
Zoology	26	41	3	8	37	7	15	15	1	10	12	4	9	7	
Natural Sciences	29	77	10	32	89	13	56	61	29	40	26	15	53	32	1
Atmospheric Sciences															
Chemistry	16	47	1	17	54	6	26	33	10	16	15	12	31	11	
Geology	2	1	2	9	5	3	10	1		1			4	3	
Mathematics	8	17	5	5	22	2	16	16	13	18	8	1	9	13	1
Oceanography															
Physics	3	12	2	1	8	2	4	11	6	5	3	2	9	5	
Social Sciences	250	169	54	284	138	46	300	89	36	233	42	33	260	51	21
Anthropology	3	1	1				1	3	1	3	1		2	2	1
Economics	27	7	3	39	9	4	39	1	10	17		1	27	1	1
General Studies	114		7	137		5	131	3	3	97		5	126		1

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1945			1946			1947			1948			1949		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Total	2,135	503	419	5,173	1,146	569	4,702	1,458	855	4,575	1,680	904	4,237	1,854	802
College of Arts and Sciences	1,148	259	148	2,464	615	345	2,276	788	504	2,127	947	527	1,930	951	399
Languages	133	89	27	220	161	55	214	191	93	250	249	92	235	244	56
Classics		2	2	1	1		2	1		1					
English	75	45	11	129	99	34	112	128	69	149	161	58	139	159	39
Far Eastern	27	12	4	43	22	6	45	17	11	47	22	6	36	23	4
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	3	3		1	1	2	3	6		5	10	2	3	6	
Linguistics															
Romance Lang. and Lit.	15	17	5	22	25	8	24	22	8	19	34	11	22	26	5
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	2				2	1	1	1	1	1			3	1	
Speech	11	10	5	24	11	4	27	16	4	28	22	15	32	29	8
Semi-Professional Schools	331	61	44	519	159	101	449	197	129	398	211	123	371	212	118
Art	54	13	13	88	21	30	78	24	25	71	30	28	84	28	24
Communications															
Advertising, Radio-Television															
Journalism	40	2	2	136	5	4	123	2	17	99	6	4	69	5	7
Drama	62	10	10	85	20	9	46	18	15	41	22	14	40	33	12
Home Economics	86	21	7	62	29	20	63	56	29	40	44	29	52	47	37
Music	58	14	11	92	48	21	83	59	31	74	64	36	57	54	19
Physical and Health Education	31	1	1	56	36	17	56	38	12	73	45	12	69	45	19
Biological Sciences	34	5	5	61	30	8	53	32	9	42	32	13	33	28	9
Anatomy	2		1	2											
Botany	2	1	2	7	5		12	4	1	10	7	1	4	6	2
Genetics															
Microbiology	23			28		3	18		2	8		3	5		4
Zoology	7	4	2	24	25	5	23	28	6	24	25	9	24	22	3
Natural Sciences	55	28	6	174	93	31	178	111	25	195	140	30	198	152	25
Atmospheric Sciences													19	1	
Chemistry	34	20	3	66	45	10	65	46	10	61	59	11	52	64	7
Geology	3	1		35	6	1	21	8		42	6	3	38	11	
Mathematics	9	3	3	29	15	15	35	24	11	39	29	8	38	35	11
Oceanography															
Physics	9	4		44	27	5	57	33	4	53	46	8	51	41	7
Social Sciences	277	76	47	492	172	61	524	257	146	545	315	112	499	315	100
Anthropology	1	2		10	3		8	2	1	12	9	3	24	11	1
Economics	16	2	4	65	7	7	42	10	8	38	5	7	87	36	8
General Studies	115	16	18	148	22	8	182	73	51	177	77	27	116	53	21

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950			1951			1952			1953			1954		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Total	3,746	2,179	605	3,014	1,935	565	2,354	1,792	508	2,462	1,665	510	2,780	1,781	540
College of Arts and Sciences	1,685	976	280	1,321	831	272	959	676	234	986	659	262	1,030	570	229
Languages	187	259	37	144	211	52	109	139	30	122	137	44	89	133	30
Classics		3		1		1		1		1			3	1	
English	101	158	21	80	129	29	56	74	15	51	76	27	39	83	16
Far Eastern	36	20	1	31	26	2	28	19		34	8	1	20	3	3
Germanic Lang. and Lit.		6	4		4	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	3		
Linguistics															
Romance Lang. and Lit.	16	37	5	11	19	9	7	18	6	13	28	3	10	26	5
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	7	2		2	3		2	1		3	1		3	1	
Speech	27	33	6	19	30	9	12	25	8	18	20	11	11	14	6
Semi-Professional Schools	291	184	71	291	188	71	212	186	60	210	187	83	268	128	51
Art	53	21	10	52	28	10	46	26	16	45	19	15	64	15	13
Communications															
Advertising, Radio-Television							5		1	12	1		23		
Journalism	40	6	5	36	3	6	28	1	3	21	1	7	38		4
Drama	37	14	9	31	13	10	24	13	8	21	14	13	26	20	3
Home Economics	44	50	17	62	41	20	39	60	13	30	48	20	44	37	10
Music	68	50	20	63	64	17	36	49	15	36	55	14	50	48	17
Physical and Health Education	49	43	10	47	39	8	34	37	4	45	49	14	23	8	4
Biological Sciences	32	50	10	23	34	4	30	31	16	17	35	9	22	32	7
Anatomy															
Botany	2	12	2	1	5		5	7	9	5	5	3	3	6	4
Genetics															
Microbiology	10		5	7			12		2	6		4	7		
Zoology	20	38	3	15	29	4	13	24	5	6	30	2	12	26	3
Natural Sciences	181	183	15	121	152	14	83	168	10	119	144	12	123	144	21
Atmospheric Sciences	20	3	2	12	2	2	12	34	1	38	9	1	39	13	
Chemistry	54	84	4	37	80	7	22	75	2	22	83	5	28	81	6
Geology	39	11	4	18	12	1	6	7		10	5	1	5	7	
Mathematics	30	33	4	20	22	3	15	20	4	16	21	4	22	28	7
Oceanography							3	6		3	6		1	2	2
Physics	38	52	1	34	36	1	25	26	3	30	20	1	28	13	6
Social Sciences	426	300	66	296	246	50	215	152	43	232	156	33	219	133	30
Anthropology	19	12	3	12	11	1	9	5	4	7	9	1	7	12	
Economics	62	34	5	32	27	4	23	15	4	20	11	1	15	12	2
General Studies	80	18	8	70	16	6	43	6	6	45	2	3	40		1

APPENDIX

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1955			1956			1957			1958			1959		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Total	2,806	1,815	509	3,051	1,812	545	2,961	2,189	683	3,309	2,479	690	3,515	2,766	751
College of Arts and Sciences	1,002	632	234	1,074	620	248	1,076	838	309	1,231	905	343	1,212	1,088	436
Languages	107	145	24	112	153	42	130	183	45	125	197	51	186	315	65
Classics	2	3	1	5		1	3		1	3	1	1	3	2	
English	49	81	12	52	97	26	57	110	24	69	106	31	103	116	34
Far Eastern	26	12	3	24	8	2	25	11	2	22	20	2	36	38	5
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	2	1		3	1		2	1	2	4	2	2	6	27	3
Linguistics					1						2			7	
Romance Lang. and Lit.	15	21	5	12	16	5	26	26	8	16	31	8	15	87	13
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	2	1		4			2	1		1			3		1
Speech	11	26	3	12	30	8	15	34	8	10	35	7	20	38	9
Semi-Professional Schools	272	184	69	273	157	56	242	248	55	286	228	61	291	280	86
Art	61	21	10	55	32	12	61	34	14	76	23	18	67	38	29
Communications											7			7	
Advertising, Radio-Television	25		3	28	3	5	22	6	3	19		2	10		1
Journalism	32		2	40	2	3	22	4	2	21		2	20		4
Drama	21	13	6	30	17	5	23	27	4	29	25		32	26	8
Home Economics	61	29	16	49	34	11	56	38	10	52	47	18	62	57	22
Music	44	68	21	51	51	16	31	60	12	59	65	13	70	72	16
Physical and Health Education	28	53	11	20	18	4	27	79	10	30	61	8	30	80	6
Biological Sciences	24	39	7	29	32	12	36	42	16	26	55	13	26	57	17
Anatomy															
Botany	6	10		5	8	1	7	11	7	4	12	1	6	7	3
Genetics															
Microbiology	5		1	5		2	6			1		2	4		
Zoology	13	29	6	19	24	9	23	31	9	21	43	10	16	50	14
Natural Sciences	105	139	13	99	157	18	166	214	31	179	219	47	189	206	63
Atmospheric Sciences	10	9	1	6	12	1	36	9		35	12		10	13	1
Chemistry	20	78	4	30	95	5	30	95	6	36	99	12	36	100	16
Geology	18	5		3	6		13	16	1	3	20	2	3	14	2
Mathematics	19	25	3	19	21	4	45	40	4	57	42	16	73	36	12
Oceanography	5	6		4	7		3	4	1	7	11	2	12	7	
Physics	33	16	5	37	16	8	39	50	19	41	35	15	55	36	32
Social Sciences	254	125	31	270	121	41	214	151	47	269	206	81	234	230	99
Anthropology	11	8	1	8	5	1	10	5	4	11	6	22	12	9	35
Economics	29	10	5	35	17	5	10	9		20	14	3	20	13	4
General Studies	50		2	50			52	2	2	46	2	1	39		

APPENDIX

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College

University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960			1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Total	3,567	2,964	929	3,615	3,125	920	3,547	3,056	1,339	4,449	2,851	1,398	5,306	3,188	1,599
College of Arts and Sciences	1,285	1,206	522	1,367	1,310	537	1,373	1,428	777	1,926	1,294	724	2,147	1,520	919
Languages	189	326	91	269	352	97	293	473	144	372	378	141	412	408	186
Classics	3	7	7	12	9	16	10	8	11	8	18	10	13	26	14
English	97	99	41	122	116	45	135	154	72	164	126	69	183	157	84
Far Eastern	36	39	8	50	32	7	53	49	13	53	50	9	54	55	16
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	12	24	3	26	55	7	31	51	10	30	26	5	37	34	30
Linguistics		3			7			108	1		49			14	
Romance Lang. and Lit.	24	89	16	38	66	12	38	59	27	92	58	33	90	76	31
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	1	2	1	3	1		5	1		2	2		9	3	
Speech	16	63	15	18	66	10	21	43	10	23	49	15	26	43	11
Semi-Professional Schools	263	302	76	246	292	63	235	261	115	361	242	79	375	255	92
Art	63	33	35	80	29	25	80	26	40	131	21	20	150	36	30
Communications		14			13			13			17			19	
Advertising, Radio-Television	22			11			4		1	14		1	13		
Journalism	14		6	27		3	21		9	41		4	45		3
Drama	18	23	3	21	18	4	26	19	11	34	26	7	29	36	5
Home Economics	61	52	15	37	43	15	40	37	23	60	20	18	47	20	21
Music	59	79	14	47	80	9	44	74	18	50	62	17	60	64	16
Physical and Health Education	26	101	3	23	109	7	20	92	13	31	96	12	31	80	17
Biological Sciences	25	50	11	36	54	17	33	64	28	60	61	28	76	97	33
Anatomy															
Botany	2	15	2		18	2	1	26	4	5	27	8	5	38	
Genetics					2			3	1		3			12	
Microbiology	7		1	8		1	7		2	12		5	13		5
Zoology	16	35	8	28	34	14	25	35	21	43	31	15	58	47	28
Natural Sciences	227	249	78	252	318	93	199	374	128	267	331	108	308	430	123
Atmospheric Sciences	27	16		25	12		17	23		25	19		10	18	1
Chemistry	47	101	13	53	122	17	42	113	25	40	113	13	55	128	18
Geology	6	8		1	7	2	1	6	3	5	10	1	5	12	1
Mathematics	90	69	19	115	84	19	74	124	34	116	64	33	134	126	42
Oceanography	16	24		13	28	14	25	29	21	34	40	20	53	46	17
Physics	41	31	46	45	65	41	40	79	45	47	85	41	51	100	44
Social Sciences	288	279	108	272	294	155	313	256	145	499	282	239	525	330	294
Anthropology	13	10	45	10	14	33	18	10	6	45	15	65	42	19	61
Economics	20	14	3	19	14	5	26	15	13	54	19	7	59	33	11
General Studies	41		2	38		47	43		8	44		3	36		78

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940			1941			1942			1943			1944		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	8	22	2	16	14	3	16	5	2	14	4	2	12	4	
History	34	94	22	34	84	18	36	44	7	25	26	8	17	30	5
Philosophy	1	1	2	2	1		3	6	1	3	1		3	1	
Political Science	18	17	3	13	12	1	23	7	2	15	2	5	12	4	4
Psychology	12	5	4	7	6	4	11	8	4	8		7	14	4	2
Sociology	33	22	10	36	12	11	40	12	6	51	8	5	47	5	7
Pre-Professional Program	69		6	80		23	177		28	143		18	129		5
Pre-Dentistry															
Pre-Education	7			16		11	17		8	11		4	19		1
Pre-Law	18			13		2	47		1	17		2	26		
Pre-Medicine	44		6	51		10	113		19	115		12	84		4
Other Pre-Professional															
Pre-Major	91		124	107		68	158		31	89		20	196		26
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.						1	6		1	2			21		
Architecture						1	6		1	2			21		
Urban Planning															
College of Business Administration	105	23	29	114	18	35	240	50	17	73	9	15	135	9	10
Accounting															
Finance															
General Business															
International Business															
Law and Business															
Marketing															
Personnel and Indust. Relations															
Pre-Major															
Production															
Transportation															
All Others															
College of Education	187	468	280	100	334	263	52	130	124	43	108	106	57	129	71
College of Engineering	91	7	4	91	5	1	289	9	2	278	7		202	8	
Aeronautics and Astronautics	23			16			45			37	1		21	3	
Chemical	16	1		25	4		61	2		58	3		32	2	
Civil	4	2	2	8			17			23	1		17		
Electrical	18	1		13			48	2		49	1		29	1	
General	8	1	2	3		1	50	1	2	62			83		
Mechanical	19	2		20			56	2		41	1		13	2	

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1945			1946			1947			1948			1949		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	8	2	2	37	16	3	40	19	5	34	28	4	19	17	8
History	19	34	5	40	51	3	45	73	13	36	79	18	34	69	20
Philosophy	2	2		10	7	10	8	2	1	14	6	3	12	6	4
Political Science	22	6	5	48	26	7	51	27	6	53	31	12	52	31	6
Psychology	26	8	4	37	17	13	68	34	22	75	43	16	71	56	20
Sociology	68	4	9	97	23	10	80	17	39	106	37	22	84	36	12
Pre-Professional Program	152		11	512		33	358		54	247		42	208		30
Pre-Dentistry				66		5	40		5	41		3	26		
Pre-Education	24		6	39		16	53		13	37		9	59		17
Pre-Law	37		1	157		4	97		9	64		8	52		3
Pre-Medicine	91		4	250		8	168		27	105		22	71		10
Other Pre-Professional															
Pre-Major	166		8	486		56	500		48	450		115	386		61
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	33		1	54		1	63		4	32		1	17		
Architecture	33		1	54		1	63		4	32		1	17		
Urban Planning															
College of Business Administration	165	12	10	1,045	52	41	986	77	87	1,047	81	64	924	57	57
Accounting															
Finance															
General Business															
International Business															
Law and Business															
Marketing															
Personnel and Indust. Relations															
Pre-Major															
Production															
Transportation															
All Others															
College of Education	50	127	183	93	300	169	119	372	217	236	486	281	306	642	314
College of Engineering	154	5		821	58	1	686	98	2	586	66	2	516	87	3
Aeronautics and Astronautics	11			79	6		68	21		48	1		40	7	
Chemical	26	1		118	12		73	38		71	21		72	33	
Civil	14			131	14		99	13		81	12		69	11	1
Electrical	32	2		204	12		231	14	1	177	15		159	10	
General	37	1		92	3	1	9	1		15	1	1	13		2
Mechanical	31	1		169	6		185	9		180	12	1	142	15	

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950			1951			1952			1953			1954		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	27	24		18	22		14	23	1	12	17	6	13	17	2
History	41	74	12	21	46	12	17	39	6	19	36	7	33	22	8
Philosophy	2	5	2	5	4	1	2	5	1	4	7		3	5	
Political Science	42	42	9	29	38	12	24	20	4	37	14	6	34	19	6
Psychology	73	61	9	46	45	5	34	21	6	26	37	3	32	33	3
Sociology	80	30	18	63	37	9	49	18	11	62	23	6	42	13	8
Pre-Professional Program	188		21	156		24	126		16	120		21	179		28
Pre-Dentistry	32		3	26		4	24		2	31			46		8
Pre-Education	48		6	14		5	18		7	18		7	29		11
Pre-Law	41		4	46		5	32		2	34		5	42		4
Pre-Medicine	67		8	70		10	44		5	30		9	49		5
Other Pre-Professional							8			7			13		
Pre-Major	380		60	290		57	184		59	166		60	130		62
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	17			18		1	8			21			19		2
Architecture	17			18		1	8			21			19		2
Urban Planning															
College of Business Administration	679	89	44	426	79	38	308	46	26	324	60	21	388	63	21
Accounting	185	4	4	81	5	1	74	15	2	58	29	2	70		3
Finance	16	2		7		1	12	1		7	1	1	11		
General Business	136	77	21	116	69	20	68	22	16	78	19	4	90		3
International Business	19			9			6	1		4			7		
Law and Business	22		1	10		1	9		2	6		2	17		1
Marketing	74		2	62	4	3	21	4	2	51	5	3	26		
Personnel and Indust. Relations	52		1	16	1		15		1	9	3		13		
Pre-Major	86		14	76		11	55		1	73	1	8	106		12
Production	18	2		2			5			3			10		
Transportation	41	1	1	24			23	1		15	1		21		1
All Others	30	3		23		1	20	2	2	20	1	1	17		1
College of Education	450	849	262	447	774	243	385	805	227	399	726	216	475	843	281
College of Engineering	348	112	3	266	99	2	204	67	6	211	54	1	314	60	1
Aeronautics and Astronautics	29	7		23	1		16	2		7	1		18	1	
Chemical	43	41	1	25	32		23	18		12	19		18	26	
Civil	66	17	1	35	24		29	14	1	26	9	1	31	15	
Electrical	84	12		71	9	1	59	15		61	10		97	4	
General	12	4		26	12	1	8			22			34		
Mechanical	95	21	1	75	12		63	11	3	79	9		101	2	1

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College

University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1955			1956			1957			1958			1959		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	10	20	1	6	10		6	13	2	10	16	2	7	19	2
History	19	26	8	35	43	10	22	55	13	39	79	18	48	100	20
Philosophy	2	3	1	12	2	4	12	7	2	7	11	3	7	11	2
Political Science	40	15	5	31	9	6	32	23	2	33	17	11	33	10	10
Psychology	32	31	3	27	21	7	23	25	7	33	42	7	28	48	10
Sociology	61	12	5	66	14	8	47	12	15	70	19	14	40	20	16
Pre-Professional Program	151		16	138		6	108		18	139		21	109		18
Pre-Dentistry	27		1	38		1	15		4	17		1	11		1
Pre-Education	39		6	26		2	32		6	32		9	32		4
Pre-Law	36		2	29			15		4	33		3	34		1
Pre-Medicine	31		6	30		3	33		4	44		8	30		10
Other Pre-Professional	18		1	15			13			13			2		2
Pre-Major	89		74	153		73	180		97	207		69	177		88
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	12			20	5	2	9	1	2	17	4		14	1	
Architecture	11			20		2	9		2	17			14		
Urban Planning	1				5			1			4			1	
College of Business Administration	397	62	24	435	70	28	453	66	30	487	98	34	426	108	26
Accounting	79	14	3	89		6	112		3	72		2	44		
Finance	12	4		10		1	24		1	14		1	8		
General Business	89	10	1	85		3	91		12	57		3	64		
International Business	11	2	1	11			11			9			7		
Law and Business	7		2	20			14		1	16		1	14		
Marketing	25	14	2	36		1	43		2	34		1	12		
Personnel and Indust. Relations	15	4	1	18		1	19		2	9		2	9		
Pre-Major	111		11	100		12	79		6	233		17	237		26
Production	12	7		23		2	30			20			19		
Transportation	17	3		26			6			8			4		
All Others	19	4	3	17		2	24		3	15		7	8		
College of Education	497	788	234	553	802	258	505	898	330	618	943	296	728	872	265
College of Engineering	368	69	4	413	61		395	79	4	485	125	7	521	147	5
Aeronautics and Astronautics	18	4		21	4		27	2		24	8		25	6	
Chemical	12	21	1	15	16		15	19		12	36	1	24	44	
Civil	29	6		28	13		23	7		36	17		36	18	
Electrical	103	16	2	114	14		117	21	3	154	26	3	155	49	1
General	108			114			107			81		2	72		3
Mechanical	79	6	1	102	7		85	20	1	111	25	1	123	23	1

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960			1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	12	16	1	13	19		16	18	2	13	30	18	21	43	6
History	58	117	22	50	134	28	64	97	42	114	89	53	120	105	53
Philosophy	11	6	3	12	7	5	15	13	4	12	13	6	22	15	7
Political Science	47	28	10	54	26	10	52	28	23	115	32	27	116	30	35
Psychology	24	50	4	22	56	10	28	53	26	43	53	25	45	38	16
Sociology	62	38	18	54	24	17	51	22	21	59	31	35	64	47	27
Pre-Professional Program	78		20	92		16	56		23	87		21	91		29
Pre-Dentistry	13		4	7		3	8		4	10		2	10		2
Pre-Education	13		3	12		2	4			2		1	1		
Pre-Law	17		4	30		1	19		4	23		6	26		6
Pre-Medicine	29		9	36		10	15		13	35		7	24		11
Other Pre-Professional	6			7			10		2	17		5	30		10
Pre-Major	215		138	200		96	244		194	280		108	360		162
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	14	2		9	1	2	15	2	4	32	6	3	57	14	5
Architecture	14			9		2	15	2	4	32	6	3	56	5	4
Urban Planning		2			1								1	9	1
College of Business Administration	375	120	26	346	120	34	284	116	40	355	158	43	388	175	48
Accounting	78			66			57			72		1	93		7
Finance	28			18			19			16			26		1
General Business	84		10	50			56			51		2	71		
International Business	8			8			4			10			6		
Law and Business	8			8			3			4			5		1
Marketing	46			18			28			26		1	42		
Personnel and Indust. Relations	11		1	13			14			10			6		1
Pre-Major	74		14	130		34	69		40	148		39	119		34
Production	12		1	15			14			5			5		
Transportation	10			2			6			3					
All Others	16			18			14			10			15		4
College of Education	785	879	323	872	988	298	1,020	781	462	1,296	619	427	1,747	507	478
College of Engineering	534	185	17	478	172	16	392	166	9	399	188	17	383	266	15
Aeronautics and Astronautics	32	19		26	11		19	16	1	32	13		23	28	2
Chemical	14	53		15	56	1	13	51		13	37		20	34	1
Civil	33	19	2	20	21	4	23	17		32	36		34	56	2
Electrical	253	55	4	278	38	3	195	45	4	151	44	2	141	59	4
General	67		6	28			30		2	47		14	49		4
Mechanical	115	22	4	93	27	8	91	26	2	110	31	1	87	49	1

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940			1941			1942			1943			1944		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	3			6	1		12	2		8			4		
Nuclear															
All Others													3		
College of Fisheries	5	4		8			9	1		3			2	2	
College of Forestry	12	3		12	2		8	2	1	3	2		6	1	
School of Librarianship		18	8		12	1		10	2		3	1		2	2
School of Public Affairs															
Basic Health Sciences		7			13			14			4			3	
Anatomy		1			3			3							
Biochemistry															
Microbiology		6			10			11			4			3	
Pathology															
Pharmacology															
Physiology and Biophysics															
Public Health and Prev. Med.															
Clinical Medical Sciences															
Medical Technology															
Occupational Therapy															
Physical Therapy															
Radiological Science															
Surgery															
Selected Health and Med. Sciences															
School of Dentistry*															
School of Nursing	208	16	13	234	26	10	296	30	17	346	22	33	471	27	29
College of Pharmacy	16	8		19	8		25	6	2	30	4	1	24	2	1
School of Social Work		55	2		66			84	4		43	1		34	
All Others	23	25	1	5		5	27		2	28			15	1	
Professional		54			54			48			26			49	
School of Law		54			54			48			26			49	
School of Dentistry															
School of Medicine															

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

APPENDIX

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1945			1946			1947			1948			1949		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	3			28	5		21	2	1	10	2		17	7	
Nuclear															
All Others										4	2		4	4	
College of Fisheries	1			28	4		21	4	3	21	2	2	19	9	1
College of Forestry	7	1		47	4		63	8		60	10	1	46	8	
School of Librarianship		13	3		8	1		10	9		8	2		11	7
School of Public Affairs															
Basic Health Sciences		11			13			14			7		2	13	1
Anatomy		3			1			1							
Biochemistry															
Microbiology		8			12			13			7			10	
Pathology															
Pharmacology															
Physiology and Biophysics															
Public Health and Prev. Med.													2	3	1
Clinical Medical Sciences													4		
Medical Technology													4		
Occupational Therapy															
Physical Therapy															
Radiological Science															
Surgery															
Selected Health and Med. Sciences															
School of Dentistry*															
School of Nursing	523	21	48	455	24		365	40	19	359	31	13	363	24	16
College of Pharmacy	22	7	2	84	12	4	134	12	4	102	14	2	104	14	
School of Social Work		39	1		52	7		35	5		28	9		38	3
All Others	32	8	23	82	4		7		1	5			6		1
Professional		63			268			244			221			276	
School of Law		63			268			244			221			194	
School of Dentistry														51	
School of Medicine														31	

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College

University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950			1951			1952			1953			1954		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	11	8		11	9		5	7	2	2	6		12	12	
Nuclear															
All Others	8	2					1			2			3		
College of Fisheries	18	6		13	8		6	5	1	13	2		9	3	
College of Forestry	33	13	1	16	9		11	5		3	3		35	7	
School of Librarianship		14	5		10	2		66			80			105	
School of Public Affairs															
Basic Health Sciences	4	20	1	9	23		6	16	2	7	13	1	9	21	
Anatomy															
Biochemistry														5	
Microbiology		17			18			16			11			10	
Pathology															
Pharmacology														6	
Physiology and Biophysics															
Public Health and Prev. Med.	4	3	1	9	5		6		2	7	2	1	9		
Clinical Medical Sciences	1		1	8	3		17			16			25	2	2
Medical Technology	1		1	8			17			16			25		2
Occupational Therapy															
Physical Therapy															
Radiological Science															
Surgery					3									2	
Selected Health and Med. Sciences															
School of Dentistry*		12		8	14	2		9		4	11		2	13	
School of Nursing	448	38	6	451	40	2	421	45	6	450	42	5	430	45	1
College of Pharmacy	59	16		28	14		27	13		26	10		42	12	
School of Social Work		29			23			39	3		5			15	1
All Others	4	5	2	3	8	3	2		3	2		4	2	22	2
Professional		193			126			109			7			39	
School of Law		155			126			108			7			37	
School of Dentistry														2	
School of Medicine		38						1							

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1955			1956			1957			1958			1959		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	14	16		16	7		21	10		20	13		13	7	
Nuclear															
All Others	5			3						47			73		
College of Fisheries	6	3		11	4		6	3		13	8		9	9	6
College of Forestry	67	7	1	61	6	1	75	4	2	75	8	2	62	13	1
School of Librarianship		114			111			155			168			224	
School of Public Affairs															
Basic Health Sciences	11	25	2	12	35	2	10	14	1	4	41		7	39	6
Anatomy								1							
Biochemistry		3	1		17	2		4			10			12	
Microbiology		10			12			4			10			9	
Pathology															
Pharmacology		10			4						9			5	
Physiology and Biophysics		2			1			5			12			13	
Public Health and Prev. Med.	11		1	12	1		10		1	4			7		6
Clinical Medical Sciences	23	2	1	27	1	1	24			21		3	30		3
Medical Technology	23		1	27		1	24			21		3	26		3
Occupational Therapy															
Physical Therapy													3		
Radiological Science													1		
Surgery		2			1										
Selected Health and Med. Sciences															
School of Dentistry*	1	13			11			16			19		12	18	
School of Nursing	387	48	1	395	46		373	64	1	294	62	1	445	95	1
College of Pharmacy	33	4		49	9		34	12		64	8	4	49	9	2
School of Social Work		23			13						1			3	
All Others	2	25	8	1	18	5	1	39	4		89			140	
Professional		77			106			123			114			73	
School of Law		77			106			122			107			64	
School of Dentistry											2			1	
School of Medicine								1			5			8	

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960			1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	20	17	1	17	19		21	11		14	13		29	21	1
Nuclear											14			19	
All Others				1											
College of Fisheries	7	7	28	6	18	26	13	13	29	15	21	32	23	59	16
College of Forestry	60	16	2	56	22	1	44	22	1	43	33	2	65	33	1
School of Librarianship		217			239			235			240			272	
School of Public Affairs								4			2			3	
Basic Health Sciences	4	53	6	4	68	1	6		12	10	90		9	121	1
Anatomy		3			4						3			9	
Biochemistry		24			33						37			38	
Microbiology		9			9						17			29	
Pathology											4			6	
Pharmacology					7						7			7	
Physiology and Biophysics		17			15						22			27	
Public Health and Prev. Med.	4		6	4		1	6		12	10			9	5	1
Clinical Medical Sciences	38		2	38			32		2	39	8		41	7	
Medical Technology	28		2	31			21		2	18			18		
Occupational Therapy	1			2			4			10			12		
Physical Therapy	9			5			7			11			11		
Radiological Science											5			3	
Surgery											3			4	
Selected Health and Med. Sciences								109							
School of Dentistry*	13	21		7	25		4			1	34		2	31	
School of Nursing	409	101	1	372	87		332	96	1	289	102	2	398	133	17
College of Pharmacy	43	16	2	60	6	5	32	15	2	44	18	5	46	16	2
School of Social Work		13			14			24			17			12	
All Others		128			55			45			21	143		19	97
Professional		71			60			80			119			152	
School of Law		61			55			67			104			121	
School of Dentistry		2			1			1			2			4	
School of Medicine		8			4			12			13			27	

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964

Field or College	1940			1941			1942			1943			1944		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Total	404.8	392.5	188.0	432.8	354.7	196.0	624.0	225.0	136.3	672.0	181.2	136.3	747.4	151.9	83.1
College of Arts and Sciences	563.1	558.5	510.2	590.6	585.3	510.1	532.9	542.9	613.5	510.6	545.0	529.9	552.7	485.8	512.9
Languages	84.4	179.0	81.4	70.9	182.5	110.1	55.4	137.4	121.3	52.2	184.7	110.8	63.3	139.2	90.5
Classics	11.5	6.3	1.5		3.4	1.6	1.0	1.4		0.6	6.8			4.7	
English	62.1	143.5	66.9	54.8	146.5	103.9	35.3	96.6	62.9	24.3	114.9	56.9	33.6	68.4	60.3
Far Eastern			1.5	4.2	1.7		4.4	4.1	18.0	7.9	11.3	26.9	11.0	14.2	17.2
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	2.7	4.9	1.5	2.1	6.0		1.0	4.1	2.2	1.8	6.8		0.5		
Linguistics															
Romance Lang. and Lit.	7.4	23.7	10.2	9.8	24.9	4.7	6.9	19.0	20.2	11.5	31.5	18.0	11.0	37.7	12.9
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	0.7	0.7								1.2	2.3		0.5		
Speech							6.9	12.2	18.0	4.9	11.3	9.0	6.7	14.2	
Semi-Professional Schools	143.1	164.3	130.8	144.0	165.4	148.8	111.9	171.4	200.0	129.9	173.4	134.7	162.5	129.7	189.7
Art	18.2	15.3	14.5	14.0	15.4	35.7	11.3	16.3	47.2	21.3	38.3	24.0	23.0	7.1	47.4
Communications															
Advertising, Radio-Television															
Journalism	14.9		4.4	8.4	1.7		13.7	1.4	2.2	15.2		6.0	17.7	2.4	12.9
Drama	17.6	13.2	10.2	20.4	18.9	14.0	19.6	19.0	13.5	18.8	11.3	21.0	29.7	11.8	38.8
Home Economics	41.9	45.3	37.8	54.1	46.3	48.1	36.8	68.0	85.4	45.5	63.1	35.9	49.4	40.1	25.9
Music	31.7	47.4	37.8	35.1	48.8	31.0	20.6	46.3	42.7	18.2	42.8	38.9	30.2	49.5	60.3
Physical and Health Education	18.9	43.2	26.2	11.9	34.3	20.2	9.8	20.4	9.0	10.9	18.0	9.0	12.5	18.9	4.3
Biological Sciences	39.2	43.9	16.0	22.5	42.8	18.6	26.5	29.9	13.5	21.9	33.8	26.9	21.1	21.2	4.3
Anatomy	1.4						1.0		2.2						
Botany	8.1	15.3	8.7	6.3	11.1	4.7	2.9	9.5	4.5	0.6	6.8	3.0	1.4	4.7	
Genetics															
Microbiology	12.2		2.9	10.5		3.1	15.2		4.5	15.2		12.0	15.3		4.3
Zoology	17.6	28.6	4.4	5.6	31.7	10.9	7.4	20.4	2.2	6.1	27.0	12.0	4.3	16.5	
Natural Sciences	19.6	53.6	14.5	22.5	76.3	20.2	27.5	83.0	65.2	24.3	58.6	44.9	25.4	75.5	4.3
Atmospheric Sciences															
Chemistry	10.8	32.7	1.5	11.9	46.3	9.3	12.8	44.9	22.5	9.7	33.8	35.9	14.9	25.9	
Geology	1.4	0.7	2.9	6.3	4.3	4.7	4.9	1.4		0.6			1.9	7.1	
Mathematics	5.4	11.8	7.3	3.5	18.9	3.1	7.9	21.8	29.2	10.9	18.0	3.0	4.3	30.7	4.3
Oceanography															
Physics	2.0	8.4	2.9	0.7	6.9	3.1	2.0	15.0	13.5	3.0	6.8	6.0	4.3	11.8	
Social Sciences	168.8	117.7	78.5	199.4	118.3	71.3	147.2	121.1	80.9	141.5	94.6	98.8	124.6	120.3	90.5
Anthropology	2.0	0.7	1.5				0.5	4.1	2.2	1.8	2.3		1.0	4.7	4.3
Economics	18.2	4.9	4.4	27.4	7.7	6.2	19.1	1.4	22.5	10.3		3.0	12.9	2.4	4.3
General Studies	77.0		10.2	96.2		7.8	64.3	4.1	6.7	58.9		15.0	60.4		4.3

APPENDIX

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1945			1946			1947			1948			1949		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Total	684.3	161.2	134.3	722.9	160.1	79.5	647.7	200.9	117.8	619.9	227.6	122.5	591.0	258.6	111.9
College of Arts and Sciences	537.7	514.9	353.2	476.3	536.6	606.3	484.0	540.5	589.5	464.9	563.7	583.0	455.5	512.9	497.5
Languages	62.3	176.9	64.4	42.5	140.5	96.7	45.5	131.0	108.8	54.6	148.2	101.8	55.5	131.6	69.8
Classics		4.0	4.8	0.2	0.9		0.4	0.7		0.2					
English	35.1	89.5	26.3	24.9	86.4	59.8	23.8	87.8	80.7	32.6	95.8	64.2	32.8	85.8	48.6
Far Eastern	12.6	23.9	9.5	8.3	19.2	10.5	9.6	11.7	12.9	10.3	13.1	6.6	8.5	12.4	5.0
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	1.4	6.0		0.2	0.9	3.5	0.6	4.1		1.1	6.0	2.2	0.7	3.2	
Linguistics															
Romance Lang. and Lit.	7.0	33.8	11.9	4.3	21.8	14.1	5.1	15.1	9.4	4.2	20.2	12.2	5.2	14.0	6.2
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	0.9				1.7	1.8	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.2			0.7	0.5	
Speech	5.2	19.9	11.9	4.6	9.6	7.0	5.7	11.0	4.7	6.1	13.1	16.6	7.6	15.6	10.0
Semi-Professional Schools	155.0	121.3	105.0	100.3	138.7	177.5	95.5	135.1	150.9	87.0	125.6	136.1	87.6	114.3	147.1
Art	25.3	25.8	31.0	17.0	18.3	52.7	16.6	16.5	29.2	15.5	17.9	31.0	19.8	15.1	29.9
Communications															
Advertising, Radio-Television Journalism	18.7	4.0	4.8	26.3	4.4	7.0	26.2	1.4	19.9	21.6	3.6	4.4	16.3	2.7	8.7
Drama	29.0	19.9	23.9	16.4	17.5	15.8	9.8	12.3	17.5	9.0	13.1	15.5	9.4	17.8	15.0
Home Economics	40.3	41.7	16.7	12.0	25.3	35.1	13.4	38.4	33.9	8.7	26.2	32.1	12.3	25.4	46.1
Music	27.2	27.8	26.3	17.8	41.9	36.9	17.7	40.5	36.3	16.2	38.1	39.8	13.5	29.1	23.7
Physical and Health Education	14.5	2.0	2.4	10.8	31.4	29.9	11.9	26.1	14.0	16.0	26.8	13.3	16.3	24.3	23.7
Biological Sciences	15.9	9.9	11.9	11.8	26.2	14.1	11.3	21.9	10.5	9.2	19.0	14.4	7.8	15.1	11.2
Anatomy	0.9		2.4	0.4											
Botany	0.9	2.0	4.8	1.4	4.4		2.6	2.7	1.2	2.2	4.2	1.1	0.9	3.2	2.5
Genetics															
Microbiology	10.8			5.4		5.3	3.8		2.3	1.7		3.3	1.2		5.0
Zoology	3.3	8.0	4.8	4.6	21.8	8.8	4.9	19.2	7.0	5.2	14.9	10.0	5.7	11.9	3.7
Natural Sciences	25.8	55.7	14.3	33.6	81.2	54.5	37.9	76.1	29.2	42.6	83.3	33.2	46.7	82.0	31.2
Atmospheric Sciences													4.5	0.5	
Chemistry	15.9	39.8	7.2	12.8	39.3	17.6	13.8	31.6	11.7	13.3	35.1	12.2	12.3	34.5	8.7
Geology	1.4	2.0		6.8	5.2	1.8	4.5	5.5		9.2	3.6	3.3	9.0	5.9	
Mathematics	4.2	6.0	7.2	5.6	13.1	26.4	7.4	16.5	12.9	8.5	17.3	8.8	9.0	18.9	13.7
Oceanography															
Physics	4.2	8.0		8.5	23.6	8.8	12.1	22.6	4.7	11.6	27.4	8.8	12.0	22.1	8.7
Social Sciences	129.7	151.1	112.2	95.1	150.1	107.2	111.4	176.3	170.8	119.1	187.5	123.9	117.8	169.9	124.7
Anthropology	0.5	4.0		1.9	2.6		1.7	1.4	1.2	2.6	5.4	3.3	5.7	5.9	1.2
Economics	7.5	4.0	9.5	12.6	6.1	12.3	8.9	6.9	9.4	8.3	3.0	7.7	20.5	19.4	10.0
General Studies	53.9	31.8	43.0	28.6	19.2	14.1	38.7	50.1	59.6	38.7	45.8	29.9	27.4	28.6	26.2

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950			1951			1952			1953			1954		
	Under Grad	Grad	Transient	Under Grad	Grad	Transient	Under Grad	Grad	Transient	Under Grad	Grad	Transient	Under Grad	Grad	Transient
Total	557.2	324.1	90.0	534.4	343.1	100.2	494.2	376.2	106.7	530.1	358.5	109.8	540.9	346.5	105.1
College of Arts and Sciences	449.8	447.9	462.8	438.3	429.5	481.4	407.4	377.2	460.6	400.5	395.8	513.7	370.5	320.0	424.1
Languages	49.9	118.9	61.2	47.8	109.0	92.0	46.3	77.6	59.1	49.6	82.3	86.3	32.0	74.7	55.6
Classics		1.4		0.3		1.8		0.6		0.4			1.1	0.6	
English	27.0	72.5	34.7	26.5	66.7	51.3	23.8	41.3	29.5	20.7	45.6	52.9	14.0	46.6	29.6
Far Eastern	9.6	9.2	1.7	10.3	13.4	3.5	11.9	10.6		13.8	4.8	2.0	7.2	4.5	5.6
Germanic Lang. and Lit.		2.8	6.6		2.1	3.5	1.7	0.6	2.0	0.8	2.4	3.9	1.1		
Linguistics															
Romance Lang. and Lit.	4.3	17.0	8.3	3.6	9.8	15.9	3.0	10.0	11.8	5.3	16.8	5.9	3.6	14.6	9.3
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	1.9	0.9		0.7	1.6		0.8	0.6		1.2	0.6		1.1	0.6	
Speech	7.2	15.1	9.9	6.3	15.5	15.9	5.1	14.0	15.7	7.3	12.0	21.6	4.9	7.9	11.1
Semi-Professional Schools	77.7	84.4	117.4	96.5	97.2	125.7	90.1	103.8	118.1	85.3	112.3	162.7	96.4	71.9	94.4
Art	14.1	9.6	16.5	17.3	14.5	17.7	19.5	14.5	31.5	18.3	11.4	29.4	23.0	8.4	24.1
Communications															
Advertising, Radio-Television							2.1		2.0	4.9	0.6		8.3		
Journalism	10.7	2.8	8.3	11.9	1.6	10.6	11.9	0.6	5.9	8.5	0.6	13.7	13.7		7.4
Drama	9.9	6.4	14.9	10.3	6.7	17.7	10.2	7.3	15.7	8.5	8.4	25.5	9.4	11.2	5.6
Home Economics	11.7	22.9	28.1	20.6	21.2	35.4	16.6	33.5	25.6	12.2	28.8	39.2	15.8	20.8	18.5
Music	18.2	22.9	33.1	20.9	33.1	30.1	15.3	27.3	29.5	14.6	33.0	27.5	18.0	27.0	31.5
Physical and Health Education	13.1	19.7	16.5	15.6	20.2	14.2	14.4	20.6	7.9	18.3	29.4	27.5	8.3	4.5	7.4
Biological Sciences	8.5	22.9	16.5	7.6	17.6	7.1	12.7	17.3	31.5	6.9	21.0	17.6	7.9	18.0	13.0
Anatomy															
Botany	0.5	5.5	3.3	0.3	2.6		2.1	3.9	17.7	2.0	3.0	5.9	1.1	3.4	7.4
Genetics															
Microbiology	2.7		8.3	2.3			5.1		3.9	2.4		7.8	2.5		
Zoology	5.3	17.4	5.0	5.0	15.0	7.1	5.5	13.4	9.8	2.4	18.0	3.9	4.3	14.6	5.6
Natural Sciences	48.3	84.0	24.8	40.1	78.6	24.8	35.3	93.7	19.7	48.3	86.5	23.5	44.2	80.9	38.9
Atmospheric Sciences	5.3	1.4	3.3	4.0	1.0	3.5	5.1	19.0	2.0	15.4	5.4	2.0	14.0	7.3	
Chemistry	14.4	38.5	6.6	12.3	41.3	12.4	9.3	41.9	3.9	8.9	49.8	9.8	10.1	45.5	11.1
Geology	10.4	5.0	6.6	6.0	6.2	1.8	2.5	3.9		4.1	3.0	2.0	1.8	3.9	
Mathematics	8.0	15.1	6.6	6.6	11.4	5.3	6.4	11.2	7.9	6.5	12.6	7.8	7.9	15.7	13.0
Oceanography							1.3	3.3		1.2	3.6		0.4	1.1	3.7
Physics	10.1	23.9	1.7	11.3	18.6	1.8	10.6	14.5	5.9	12.2	12.0	2.0	10.1	7.3	11.1
Social Sciences	113.7	137.7	109.1	98.2	127.1	88.5	91.3	84.8	84.6	94.2	93.7	64.7	78.8	74.7	55.6
Anthropology	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.0	5.7	1.8	3.8	2.8	7.9	2.8	5.4	2.0	2.5	6.7	
Economics	16.6	15.6	8.3	10.6	14.0	7.1	9.8	8.4	7.9	8.1	6.6	2.0	5.4	6.7	3.7
General Studies	21.4	8.3	13.2	23.2	8.3	10.6	18.3	3.3	11.8	18.3	1.2	5.9	14.4		1.9

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1955			1956			1957			1958			1959		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Total	538.9	348.6	97.8	553.3	328.6	98.8	497.1	367.5	114.7	502.0	376.1	104.7	494.7	389.3	105.7
College of Arts and Sciences	357.1	348.2	459.7	352.0	342.2	455.0	363.4	382.8	452.4	372.0	365.1	497.1	344.8	393.3	580.6
Languages	38.1	79.9	47.2	36.7	84.4	77.1	43.9	83.6	65.9	37.8	79.5	73.9	52.9	113.9	86.6
Classics	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.6		1.8	1.0		1.5	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.7	
English	17.5	44.6	23.6	17.0	53.5	47.7	19.3	50.3	35.1	20.9	42.8	44.9	29.3	41.9	45.3
Far Eastern	9.3	6.6	5.9	7.9	4.4	3.7	8.4	5.0	2.9	6.6	8.1	2.9	10.2	13.7	6.7
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	0.7	0.6		1.0	0.6		0.7	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.8	2.9	1.7	9.8	4.0
Linguistics					0.6						0.8			2.5	
Romance Lang. and Lit.	5.3	11.6	9.8	3.9	8.8	9.2	8.8	11.9	11.7	4.8	12.5	11.6	4.3	31.5	17.3
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	0.7	0.6		1.3			0.7	0.5		0.3			0.9		1.3
Speech	3.9	14.3	5.9	3.9	16.6	14.7	5.1	15.5	11.7	3.0	14.1	10.1	5.7	13.7	12.0
Semi-Professional Schools	96.9	101.4	135.6	89.5	86.6	102.8	81.7	113.3	80.5	86.4	92.0	88.4	82.8	101.2	114.5
Art	21.7	11.6	19.6	18.0	17.7	22.0	20.6	15.5	20.5	23.0	9.3	26.1	19.1	13.7	38.6
Communications											2.8			2.5	
Advertising, Radio-Television	8.9		5.9	9.2	1.7	9.2	7.4	2.7	4.4	5.7		2.9	2.8		1.3
Journalism	11.4		3.9	13.1	1.1	5.5	7.4	1.8	2.9	6.3		2.9	5.7		5.3
Drama	7.5	7.2	11.8	9.8	9.4	9.2	7.8	12.3	5.9	8.8	10.1		9.1	9.4	10.7
Home Economics	21.7	16.0	31.4	16.1	18.8	20.2	18.9	17.4	14.6	15.7	19.0	26.1	17.6	20.6	29.3
Music	15.7	37.5	41.3	16.7	28.1	29.4	10.5	27.4	17.6	17.8	26.2	18.8	19.9	26.0	21.3
Physical and Health Education	10.0	29.2	21.6	6.6	9.9	7.3	9.1	36.1	14.6	9.1	24.6	11.6	8.5	28.9	8.0
Biological Sciences	8.6	21.5	13.8	9.5	17.7	22.0	12.2	19.2	23.4	7.9	22.2	18.8	7.4	20.6	22.6
Anatomy															
Botany	2.1	5.5		1.6	4.4	1.8	2.4	5.0	10.2	1.2	4.8	1.4	1.7	2.5	4.0
Genetics															
Microbiology	1.8		2.0	1.6		3.7	2.0			0.3		2.9	1.1		
Zoology	4.6	16.0	11.8	6.2	13.2	16.5	7.8	14.2	13.2	6.3	17.3	14.5	4.6	18.1	18.6
Natural Sciences	37.4	76.6	25.5	32.4	86.6	33.0	56.1	97.8	45.4	54.1	88.3	68.1	53.8	74.5	83.9
Atmospheric Sciences	3.6	5.0	2.0	2.0	6.6	1.8	12.2	4.1		10.6	4.8		2.8	4.7	1.3
Chemistry	7.1	43.0	7.9	9.8	52.4	9.2	10.1	43.4	8.8	10.9	39.9	17.4	10.2	36.2	21.3
Geology	6.4	2.8		1.0	3.3		4.4	7.3	1.5	0.9	8.1	2.9	0.9	5.1	2.7
Mathematics	6.8	13.8	5.9	6.2	11.6	7.3	15.2	18.3	5.9	17.2	16.9	23.2	20.8	13.0	16.0
Oceanography	1.8	3.3		1.3	3.9		1.0	1.8	1.5	2.1	4.4	2.9	3.4	2.5	
Physics	11.8	8.8	9.8	12.1	8.8	14.7	13.2	22.8	27.8	12.4	14.1	21.7	15.6	13.0	42.6
Social Sciences	90.5	68.9	60.9	88.5	66.8	75.2	72.3	69.0	68.8	81.3	83.1	117.4	66.6	83.2	131.8
Anthropology	3.9	4.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.8	3.4	2.3	5.9	3.3	2.4	31.9	3.4	3.3	46.6
Economics	10.3	5.5	9.8	11.5	9.4	9.2	3.4	4.1		6.0	5.6	4.3	5.7	4.7	5.3
General Studies	17.8		3.9	16.4			17.6	0.9	2.9	13.9	0.8	1.4	11.1		

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960			1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Total	473.6	393.6	123.4	468.3	404.8	119.2	442.2	381.0	166.9	504.6	323.4	158.6	517.9	311.2	156.1
College of Arts and Sciences	360.2	406.9	561.9	378.1	419.2	583.7	387.1	467.3	580.3	432.9	453.9	517.9	404.6	476.8	574.7
Languages	53.0	110.0	98.0	74.4	112.6	105.4	82.6	154.8	107.5	83.6	132.6	100.9	77.6	128.0	116.3
Classics	0.8	2.4	7.5	3.3	2.9	17.4	2.8	2.6	8.2	1.8	6.3	7.2	2.5	8.2	8.8
English	27.2	33.4	44.1	33.7	37.1	48.9	38.1	50.4	53.8	36.9	44.2	49.4	34.5	49.2	52.5
Far Eastern	10.1	13.2	8.6	13.8	10.2	7.6	14.9	16.0	9.7	11.9	17.5	6.4	10.2	17.3	10.0
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	3.4	8.1	3.2	7.2	17.6	7.6	8.7	16.7	7.5	6.7	9.1	3.6	7.0	10.7	18.8
Linguistics		1.0			2.2			35.3	0.7		17.2			4.4	
Romance Lang. and Lit.	6.7	30.0	17.2	10.5	21.1	13.0	10.7	19.3	20.2	20.7	20.3	23.6	17.0	23.8	19.4
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3		1.4	0.3		0.4	0.7		1.7	0.9	
Speech	4.5	21.3	16.1	5.0	21.1	10.9	5.9	14.1	7.5	5.2	17.2	10.7	4.9	13.5	6.9
Semi-Professional Schools	73.7	101.9	81.8	68.0	93.4	68.5	66.3	85.4	85.9	81.1	84.9	56.5	70.7	80.0	57.5
Art	17.7	11.1	37.7	22.1	9.3	27.2	22.6	8.5	29.9	29.4	7.4	14.3	28.3	11.3	18.8
Communications		4.7			4.2			4.3			6.0			6.0	
Advertising, Radio-Television	6.2			3.0			1.1		0.7	3.1		0.7	2.5		
Journalism	3.9		6.5	7.5		3.3	5.9		6.7	9.2		2.9	8.5		1.9
Drama	5.0	7.8	3.2	5.8	5.8	4.3	7.3	6.2	8.2	7.6	9.1	5.0	5.5	11.3	3.1
Home Economics	17.1	17.5	16.1	10.2	13.8	16.3	11.3	12.1	17.2	13.5	7.0	12.9	8.9	6.3	13.1
Music	16.5	26.7	15.1	13.0	25.6	9.8	12.4	24.2	13.4	11.2	21.7	12.2	11.3	20.1	10.0
Physical and Health Education	7.3	34.1	3.2	6.4	34.9	7.6	5.6	30.1	9.7	7.0	33.7	8.6	5.8	25.1	10.6
Biological Sciences	7.0	16.9	11.8	10.0	17.3	18.5	9.3	20.9	20.9	13.5	21.4	20.0	14.3	30.4	20.6
Anatomy															
Botany	0.6	5.1	2.2		5.8	2.2	0.3	8.5	3.0	1.1	9.5	5.7	0.9	11.9	
Genetics					0.6			1.0	0.7		1.1			3.8	
Microbiology	2.0		1.1	2.2		1.1	2.0		1.5	2.7		3.6	2.5		3.1
Zoology	4.5	11.8	8.6	7.7	10.9	15.2	7.0	11.5	15.7	9.7	10.9	10.7	15.9	14.7	17.5
Natural Sciences	63.6	84.0	84.0	69.7	101.8	101.1	56.1	122.4	95.6	60.0	116.1	77.3	58.0	134.9	76.9
Atmospheric Sciences	7.6	5.4		6.9	3.8		4.8	7.5		5.6	6.7		1.9	5.6	0.6
Chemistry	13.2	34.1	14.0	14.7	39.0	18.5	11.8	37.0	18.7	9.0	39.6	9.3	10.4	40.2	11.3
Geology	1.7	2.7		0.3	2.2	2.2	0.3	2.0	2.2	1.1	3.5	0.7	0.9	3.8	0.6
Mathematics	25.2	23.3	20.5	31.8	26.9	20.7	20.9	40.6	25.4	26.1	22.4	23.6	25.3	39.5	26.3
Oceanography	4.5	8.1		3.6	9.0	15.2	7.0	9.5	15.7	7.6	14.0	14.3	10.0	14.4	10.6
Physics	11.5	10.5	49.5	12.4	20.8	44.6	11.3	25.9	33.6	10.6	29.8	29.3	9.6	31.4	27.5
Social Sciences	80.7	94.1	116.3	75.2	94.1	168.5	88.2	83.8	108.3	112.2	98.9	171.0	98.9	103.5	183.9
Anthropology	3.6	3.4	48.4	2.8	4.5	35.9	5.1	3.3	4.5	10.1	5.3	46.5	7.9	6.0	38.1
Economics	5.6	4.7	3.2	5.3	4.5	5.4	7.3	4.9	9.7	12.1	6.7	5.0	11.1	10.4	6.9
General Studies	11.5		2.2	10.5		51.1	12.1		6.0	9.9		2.1	6.8		48.8

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940			1941			1942			1943			1944		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	5.4	15.3	2.9	11.2	12.0	4.7	7.9	6.8	4.5	8.5	9.0	6.0	5.8	9.4	
History	23.0	65.5	32.0	23.9	72.0	27.9	17.7	59.9	15.7	15.2	58.6	24.0	8.1	70.8	21.6
Philosophy	0.7	0.7	2.9	1.4	0.9		1.5	8.2	2.2	1.8	2.3		1.4	2.4	
Political Science	12.2	11.8	4.4	9.1	10.3	1.6	11.3	9.5	4.5	9.1	4.5	15.0	5.8	9.4	17.2
Psychology	8.1	3.5	5.8	4.9	5.1	6.2	5.4	10.9	9.0	4.9		21.0	6.7	9.4	8.6
Sociology	22.3	15.3	14.5	25.3	10.3	17.1	19.6	16.3	13.5	31.0	18.0	15.0	22.5	11.8	30.2
Pre-Professional Program	46.6		8.7	56.2		35.7	86.8		62.9	86.8		53.9	61.8		21.6
Pre-Dentistry															
Pre-Education	4.7			11.2		17.1	8.3		18.0	6.7		12.0	9.1		4.3
Pre-Law	12.2			9.1		3.1	23.1		2.2	10.3		6.0	12.5		
Pre-Medicine	29.7		8.7	35.8		15.5	55.4		42.7	69.8		35.9	40.3		17.2
Other Pre-Professional															
Pre-Major	61.4		180.2	75.1		105.4	77.5		69.7	54.0		59.9	94.0		112.1
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.						1.6	2.9		2.2	1.2			10.1		
Architecture						1.6	2.9		2.2	1.2			10.1		
Urban Planning															
College of Business Administration	70.9	16.0	42.2	80.1	15.4	54.3	117.8	68.0	38.2	44.3	20.3	44.9	64.7	21.2	43.1
Accounting															
Finance															
General Business															
International Business															
Law and Business															
Marketing															
Personnel and Indust. Relations															
Pre-Major															
Production															
Transportation															
All Others															
College of Education	126.3	325.9	407.0	70.2	286.2	407.8	25.5	176.9	278.7	26.1	243.2	317.4	27.3	304.2	306.0
College of Engineering	61.4	4.9	5.8	63.9	4.3	1.6	141.8	12.2	4.5	168.8	15.8		96.8	18.9	
Aeronautics and Astronautics	15.5			11.2			22.1			22.5	2.3		10.1	7.1	
Chemical	10.8	0.7		17.6	3.4		29.9	2.7		35.2	6.8		15.3	4.7	
Civil	2.7	1.4	2.9	5.6			8.3			14.0	2.3		8.1		
Electrical	12.2	0.7		9.1			23.6	2.7		29.8	2.3		13.9	2.4	
General	5.4	0.7	2.9	2.1		1.6	24.5	1.4	4.5	37.6			39.8		
Mechanical	12.8	1.4		14.0			27.5	2.7		24.9	2.3		6.2	4.7	

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1945			1946			1947			1948			1949		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	3.7	4.0	4.8	7.2	14.0	5.3	8.5	13.0	5.8	7.4	16.7	4.4	4.5	9.2	10.0
History	8.9	67.6	11.9	7.7	44.5	5.3	9.6	50.1	15.2	7.9	47.0	19.9	8.0	37.2	24.9
Philosophy	0.9	4.0		1.9	6.1	17.6	1.7	1.4	1.2	3.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.2	5.0
Political Science	10.3	11.9	11.9	9.3	22.7	12.3	10.8	18.5	7.0	11.6	18.5	13.3	12.3	16.7	7.5
Psychology	12.2	15.9	9.5	7.2	14.8	22.8	14.5	23.3	25.7	16.4	25.6	17.7	16.8	30.2	24.9
Sociology	31.9	8.0	21.5	18.8	20.1	17.6	17.0	11.7	45.6	23.2	22.0	24.3	19.8	19.4	15.0
Pre-Professional Program	71.2		26.3	99.0		58.0	76.1		63.2	54.0		46.5	49.1		37.4
Pre-Dentistry				12.8		8.8	8.5		5.8	9.0		3.3	6.1		
Pre-Education	11.2		14.3	7.5		28.1	11.3		15.2	8.1		10.0	13.9		21.2
Pre-Law	17.3		2.4	30.3		7.0	20.6		10.5	14.0		8.8	12.3		3.7
Pre-Medicine	42.6		9.5	48.3		14.1	35.7		31.6	23.0		24.3	16.8		12.5
Other Pre-Professional															
Pre-Major	77.8		19.1	93.9		98.4	106.3		56.1	98.4		127.2	91.1		76.1
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	15.5		2.4	10.4		1.8	13.4		4.7	7.0		1.1	4.0		
Architecture	15.5		2.4	10.4		1.8	13.4		4.7	7.0		1.1	4.0		
Urban Planning															
College of Business Administration	77.3	23.9	23.9	202.0	45.4	72.1	205.9	52.8	101.8	228.9	48.2	70.8	218.1	30.7	71.1
Accounting															
Finance															
General Business															
International Business															
Law and Business															
Marketing															
Personnel and Indust. Relations															
Pre-Major															
Production															
Transportation															
All Others															
College of Education	23.4	252.5	436.8	18.0	261.8	297.0	25.3	255.1	253.8	51.6	289.3	310.8	72.2	346.3	391.5
College of Engineering	72.1	9.9		158.7	50.6	1.8	145.9	67.2	2.3	128.1	39.3	2.2	121.8	46.9	3.7
Aeronautics and Astronautics	5.2			15.3	5.2		14.5	14.4		10.5	0.6		9.4	3.8	
Chemical	12.2	2.0		22.8	10.5		15.5	26.1		15.5	12.5		17.0	17.8	
Civil	6.6			25.3	12.2		21.1	8.9		17.7	7.1		16.3	5.9	1.2
Electrical	15.0	4.0		39.4	10.5		49.1	9.6	1.2	38.7	8.9		37.5	5.4	
General	17.3	2.0		17.8	2.6	1.8	1.9	0.7		3.3	0.6	1.1	3.1		2.5
Mechanical	14.5	2.0		32.7	5.2		39.3	6.2		39.3	7.1	1.1	33.5	8.1	

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950			1951			1952			1953			1954		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	7.2	11.0		6.0	11.4		5.9	12.8	2.0	4.9	10.2	11.8	4.7	9.5	3.7
History	10.9	34.0	19.8	7.0	23.8	21.2	7.2	21.8	11.8	7.7	21.6	13.7	11.9	12.4	14.8
Philosophy	0.5	2.3	3.3	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.8	2.8	2.0	1.6	4.2		1.1	2.8	
Political Science	11.2	19.3	14.9	9.6	19.6	21.2	10.2	11.2	7.9	15.0	8.4	11.8	12.2	10.7	11.1
Psychology	19.5	28.0	14.9	15.3	23.3	8.8	14.4	11.7	11.8	10.6	22.2	5.9	11.5	18.5	5.6
Sociology	21.4	13.8	29.8	20.9	19.1	15.9	20.8	10.0	21.7	25.2	13.8	11.8	15.1	7.3	14.8
Pre-Professional Program	50.2		34.7	51.8		42.5	53.5		31.5	48.7		41.2	64.4		51.9
Pre-Dentistry	8.5		5.0	8.6		7.1	10.2		3.9	12.6			16.5		14.8
Pre-Education	12.8		9.9	4.6		8.8	7.6		13.8	7.3		13.7	10.4		20.4
Pre-Law	10.9		6.6	15.3		8.8	13.6		3.9	13.8		9.8	15.1		7.4
Pre-Medicine	17.9		13.2	23.2		17.7	18.7		9.8	12.2		17.6	17.6		9.3
Other Pre-Professional							3.4			2.8			4.7		
Pre-Major	101.4		99.2	96.2		100.9	78.2		116.1	67.4		117.6	46.8		114.8
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	4.5			6.0		1.8	3.4			8.5			6.8		3.7
Architecture	4.5			6.0		1.8	3.4			8.5			6.8		3.7
Urban Planning															
College of Business Administration	181.3	40.8	72.7	141.3	40.8	67.3	130.8	25.7	51.2	131.6	36.0	41.2	139.6	35.4	38.9
Accounting	49.4	1.8	6.6	26.9	2.6	1.8	31.4	8.4	3.9	23.6	17.4	3.9	25.2		5.6
Finance	4.3	0.9		2.3		1.8	5.1	0.6		2.8	0.6	2.0	4.0		
General Business	36.3	35.3	34.7	38.5	35.7	35.4	28.9	12.3	31.5	31.7	11.4	7.8	32.4		5.6
International Business	5.1			3.0			2.5	0.6		1.6			2.5		
Law and Business	5.9		1.7	3.3		1.8	3.8		3.9	2.4		3.9	6.1		1.9
Marketing	19.8		3.3	20.6	2.1	5.3	8.9	2.2	3.9	20.7	3.0	5.9	9.4		
Personnel and Indust. Relations	13.9		1.7	5.3	0.5		6.4		2.0	3.7	1.8		4.7		
Pre-Major	23.0		23.1	25.2		19.5	23.4		2.0	29.7	0.6	15.7	38.1		22.2
Production	4.8	0.9		0.7			2.1			1.2			3.6		
Transportation	10.9	0.5	1.7	8.0			9.8	0.6		6.1	0.6		7.6		1.9
All Others	8.0	1.4		7.6		1.8	8.5	1.1	3.9	8.1	0.6	2.0	6.1		1.9
College of Education	120.1	389.6	433.1	148.3	400.0	430.1	163.6	449.2	446.9	162.1	436.0	423.5	170.9	473.3	520.4
College of Engineering	92.9	51.4	5.0	88.3	51.2	3.5	86.7	37.4	11.8	85.7	32.4	2.0	112.9	33.7	1.9
Aeronautics and Astronautics	7.7	3.2		7.6	0.5		6.8	1.1		2.8	0.6		6.5	0.6	
Chemical	11.5	18.8	1.7	8.3	16.5		9.8	10.0		4.9	11.4		6.5	14.6	
Civil	17.6	7.8	1.7	11.6	12.4		12.3	7.8	2.0	10.6	5.4	2.0	11.2	8.4	
Electrical	22.4	5.5		23.6	4.7	1.8	25.1	8.4		24.8	6.0		34.9	2.2	
General	3.2	1.8		8.6	6.2	1.8	3.4			8.9			12.2		
Mechanical	25.4	9.6	1.7	24.9	6.2		26.8	6.1	5.9	32.1	5.4		36.3	1.1	1.9

APPENDIX

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1955			1956			1957			1958			1959		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	3.6	11.0	2.0	2.0	5.5		2.0	5.9	2.9	3.0	6.5	2.9	2.0	6.9	2.7
History	6.8	14.3	15.7	11.5	23.7	18.3	7.4	25.1	19.0	11.8	31.9	26.1	13.7	36.2	26.6
Philosophy	0.7	1.7	2.0	3.9	1.1	7.3	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.1	4.4	4.3	2.0	4.0	2.7
Political Science	14.3	8.3	9.8	10.2	5.0	11.0	10.8	10.5	2.9	10.0	6.9	15.9	9.4	3.6	13.3
Psychology	11.4	17.1	5.9	8.8	11.6	12.8	7.8	11.4	10.2	10.0	16.9	10.1	8.0	17.4	13.3
Sociology	21.7	6.6	9.8	21.6	7.7	14.7	15.9	5.5	22.0	21.2	7.7	20.3	11.4	7.2	21.3
Pre-Professional Program	53.8		31.4	45.2		11.0	36.5		26.4	42.0		30.4	31.0		24.0
Pre-Dentistry	9.6		2.0	12.5		1.8	5.1		5.9	5.1		1.4	3.1		1.3
Pre-Education	13.9		11.8	8.5		3.7	10.8		8.8	9.7		13.0	9.1		5.3
Pre-Law	12.8		3.9	9.5			5.1		5.9	10.0		4.3	9.7		1.3
Pre-Medicine	11.0		11.8	9.8		5.5	11.1		5.9	13.3		11.6	8.5		13.3
Other Pre-Professional	6.4		2.0	4.9			4.4			3.9			0.6		2.7
Pre-Major	31.7		145.4	50.1		133.9	60.8		142.0	62.6		100.0	50.4		117.2
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	4.3			6.6	2.8	3.7	3.0	0.5	2.9	5.1	1.6		4.0	0.4	
Architecture	3.9			6.6		3.7	3.0		2.9	5.1			4.0		
Urban Planning	0.4				2.8			0.5			1.6			0.4	
College of Business Administration	141.5	34.2	47.2	142.6	38.6	51.4	153.0	30.2	43.9	147.2	39.5	49.3	121.2	39.0	34.6
Accounting	28.2	7.7	5.9	29.2		11.0	37.8		4.4	21.8		2.9	12.5		
Finance	4.3	2.2		3.3		1.8	8.1		1.5	4.2		1.4	2.3		
General Business	31.7	5.5	2.0	27.9		5.5	30.7		17.6	17.2		4.3	18.2		
International Business	3.9	1.1	2.0	3.6			3.7			2.7			2.0		
Law and Business	2.5		3.9	6.6			4.7		1.5	4.8		1.4	4.0		
Marketing	8.9	7.7	3.9	11.8		1.8	14.5		2.9	10.3		1.4	3.4		
Personnel and Indust. Relations	5.3	2.2	2.0	5.9		1.8	6.4		2.9	2.7		2.9	2.6		
Pre-Major	39.6		21.6	32.8		22.0	26.7		8.8	70.4		24.6	67.4		34.6
Production	4.3	3.9		7.5		3.7	10.1			6.0			5.4		
Transportation	6.1	1.7		8.5			2.0			2.4			1.1		
All Others	6.8	2.2	5.9	5.6		3.7	8.1		4.4	4.5		10.1	2.3		
College of Education	177.1	434.2	459.7	181.3	442.6	473.4	170.6	410.2	483.2	186.8	380.4	429.0	207.1	315.3	352.9
College of Engineering	131.1	38.0	7.9	135.4	33.7		133.4	36.1	5.9	146.6	50.4	10.1	148.2	53.1	6.7
Aeronautics and Astronautics	6.4	2.2		6.9	2.2		9.1	0.9		7.3	3.2		7.1	2.2	
Chemical	4.3	11.6	2.0	4.9	8.8		5.1	8.7		3.6	14.5	1.4	6.8	15.9	
Civil	10.3	3.3		9.2	7.2		7.8	3.2		10.9	6.9		10.2	6.5	
Electrical	36.7	8.8	3.9	37.4	7.7		39.5	9.6	4.4	46.5	10.5	4.3	44.1	17.7	1.3
General	38.5			37.4			36.1			24.5		2.9	20.5		4.0
Mechanical	28.2	3.3	2.0	33.4	3.9		28.7	9.1	1.5	33.5	10.1	1.4	35.0	8.3	1.3

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960			1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
Social Sciences (Continued)															
Geography	3.4	5.4	1.1	3.6	6.1		4.5	5.9	1.5	2.9	10.5	12.9	4.0	13.5	3.8
History	16.3	39.5	23.7	13.8	42.9	30.4	18.0	31.7	31.4	25.6	31.2	37.9	22.6	32.9	33.1
Philosophy	3.1	2.0	3.2	3.3	2.2	5.4	4.2	4.3	3.0	2.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.4
Political Science	13.2	9.4	10.8	14.9	8.3	10.9	14.7	9.2	17.2	25.8	11.2	19.3	21.9	9.4	21.9
Psychology	6.7	16.9	4.3	6.1	17.9	10.9	7.9	17.3	19.4	9.7	18.6	17.9	8.5	11.9	10.0
Sociology	17.4	12.8	19.4	14.9	7.7	18.5	14.4	7.2	15.7	13.3	10.9	25.0	12.1	14.7	16.9
Pre-Professional Program	21.9		21.5	25.4		17.4	15.8		17.2	19.6		15.0	17.2		18.1
Pre-Dentistry	3.6		4.3	1.9		3.3	2.3		3.0	2.2		1.4	1.9		1.3
Pre-Education	3.6		3.2	3.3		2.2	1.1			0.4		0.7	0.2		
Pre-Law	4.8		4.3	8.3		1.1	5.4		3.0	5.2		4.3	4.9		3.8
Pre-Medicine	8.1		9.7	10.0		10.9	4.2		9.7	7.9		5.0	4.5		6.9
Other Pre-Professional	1.7			1.9			2.8		1.5	3.8		3.6	5.7		6.3
Pre-Major	60.3		148.5	55.3		104.3	68.8		144.9	62.9		77.3	67.8		101.3
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	3.9	0.7		2.5	0.3	2.2	4.2	0.7	3.0	7.2	2.1	2.1	10.7	4.4	3.1
Architecture	3.9			2.5		2.2	4.2	0.7	3.0	7.2	2.1	2.1	10.6	1.6	2.5
Urban Planning		0.7			0.3								0.2	2.8	0.6
College of Business Administration	105.1	40.5	28.0	95.7	38.4	37.0	80.1	38.0	29.9	79.8	55.4	30.8	73.1	54.9	30.0
Accounting	21.9			18.3			16.1			16.2		0.7	17.5		4.4
Finance	7.8			5.0			5.4			3.6			4.9		0.6
General Business	23.5		10.8	13.8			15.8			11.5		1.4	13.4		
International Business	2.2			2.2			1.1			2.2			1.1		
Law and Business	2.2			2.2			0.8			0.9			0.9		0.6
Marketing	12.9			5.0			7.9			5.8		0.7	7.9		
Personnel and Indust. Relations	3.1		1.1	3.6			3.9			2.2			1.1		0.6
Pre-Major	20.7		15.1	36.0		37.0	19.5		29.9	33.3		27.9	22.4		21.3
Production	3.4		1.1	4.1			3.9			1.1			0.9		
Transportation	2.8			0.6			1.7			0.7					
All Others	4.5			5.0			3.9			2.2			2.8		2.5
College of Education	220.1	296.6	347.7	241.2	316.2	323.9	287.6	255.6	345.0	291.3	217.1	305.4	329.2	159.0	298.9
College of Engineering	149.7	62.4	18.3	132.2	55.0	17.4	110.5	54.3	6.7	89.7	65.9	12.2	72.2	83.4	9.4
Aeronautics and Astronautics	9.0	6.4		7.2	3.5		5.4	5.2	0.7	7.2	4.6		4.3	8.8	1.3
Chemical	3.9	17.9		4.1	17.9	1.1	3.7	16.7		2.9	13.0		3.8	10.7	0.6
Civil	9.3	6.4	2.2	5.5	6.7	4.3	6.5	5.6		7.2	12.6		6.4	17.6	1.3
Electrical	70.9	18.6	4.3	76.9	12.2	3.3	55.0	14.7	3.0	33.9	15.4	1.4	26.6	18.5	2.5
General	18.8		6.5	7.7			8.5		1.5	10.6		10.0	9.2		2.5
Mechanical	32.2	7.4	4.3	25.7	8.6	8.7	25.7	8.5	1.5	24.7	10.9	0.7	16.4	15.4	0.6

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Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940			1941			1942			1943			1944		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	2.0			4.2	0.9		5.9	2.7		4.9			1.9		
Nuclear															
All Others													1.4		
College of Fisheries	3.4	2.8		5.6			4.4	1.4		1.8			1.0	4.7	
College of Forestry	8.1	2.1		8.4	1.7		3.9	2.7	2.2	1.8	4.5		2.9	2.4	
School of Librarianship		12.5	11.6		10.3	1.6		13.6	4.5		6.8	3.0		4.7	8.6
School of Public Affairs															
Basic Health Sciences		4.9			11.1			19.0			9.0			7.1	
Anatomy		0.7			2.6			4.1							
Biochemistry															
Microbiology		4.2			8.6			15.0			9.0			7.1	
Pathology															
Pharmacology															
Physiology and Biophysics															
Public Health and Prev. Med.															
Clinical Medical Sciences															
Medical Technology															
Occupational Therapy															
Physical Therapy															
Radiological Science															
Surgery															
Selected Health and Med. Sciences															
School of Dentistry*															
School of Nursing	140.4	11.1	18.9	164.3	22.3	15.5	145.2	40.8	38.2	210.1	49.5	98.8	225.8	63.7	125.0
College of Pharmacy	10.8	5.6		13.3	6.9		12.3	8.2	4.5	18.2	9.0	3.0	11.5	4.7	4.3
School of Social Work		38.3	2.9		56.6			114.3	9.0		96.8	3.0		80.2	
All Others	15.5	17.4	1.5	3.5		7.8	13.2		4.5	17.0			7.2	2.4	
Professional		14.8			16.4			14.7			10.6			17.6	
School of Law		14.8			16.4			14.7			10.6			17.6	
School of Dentistry															
School of Medicine															

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1945			1946			1947			1948			1949		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	1.4			5.4	4.4		4.5	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.2		4.0	3.8	
Nuclear															
All Others										0.9	1.2		0.9	2.2	
College of Fisheries	0.5			5.4	3.5		4.5	2.7	3.5	4.6	1.2	2.2	4.5	4.9	1.2
College of Forestry	3.3	2.0		9.1	3.5		13.4	5.5		13.1	6.0	1.1	10.9	4.3	
School of Librarianship		25.8	7.2		7.0	1.8		6.9	10.5		4.8	2.2		5.9	8.7
School of Public Affairs															
Basic Health Sciences		21.9			11.3			9.6			4.2		0.5	7.0	1.2
Anatomy		6.0			0.9			0.7							
Biochemistry															
Microbiology		15.9			10.5			8.9			4.2			5.4	
Pathology															
Pharmacology															
Physiology and Biophysics															
Public Health and Prev. Med.													0.5	1.6	1.2
Clinical Medical Sciences													0.9		
Medical Technology													0.9		
Occupational Therapy															
Physical Therapy															
Radiological Science															
Surgery															
Selected Health and Med. Sciences															
School of Dentistry*															
School of Nursing	245.0	41.7	114.6	88.0	20.9		77.6	27.4	22.2	78.5	18.5	14.4	85.7	12.9	20.0
College of Pharmacy	10.3	13.9	4.8	16.2	10.5	7.0	28.5	8.2	4.7	22.3	8.3	2.2	24.5	7.6	
School of Social Work		77.5	2.4		45.4	12.3		24.0	5.8		16.7	10.0		20.5	3.7
All Others	15.0	15.9	54.9	15.9	3.5		1.5		1.2	1.1			1.4		1.2
Professional		20.2			37.5			33.6			29.9			38.5	
School of Law		20.2			37.5			33.6			29.9			27.1	
School of Dentistry														7.1	
School of Medicine														4.3	

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A-II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950			1951			1952			1953			1954		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	2.9	3.7		3.6	4.7		2.1	3.9	3.9	0.8	3.6		4.3	6.7	
Nuclear															
All Others	2.1	0.9					0.4			0.8			1.1		
College of Fisheries	4.8	2.8		4.3	4.1		2.5	2.8	2.0	5.3	1.2		3.2	1.7	
College of Forestry	8.8	6.0	1.7	5.3	4.7		4.7	2.8		1.2	1.8		12.6	3.9	
School of Librarianship		6.4	8.3		5.2	3.5		36.8			48.0			59.0	
School of Public Affairs															
Basic Health Sciences	1.1	9.2	1.7	3.0	11.9		2.5	8.9	3.9	2.8	7.8	2.0	3.2	11.8	
Anatomy															
Biochemistry														2.8	
Microbiology		7.8			9.3			8.9			6.6			5.6	
Pathology															
Pharmacology														3.4	
Physiology and Biophysics															
Public Health and Prev. Med.	1.1	1.4	1.7	3.0	2.6		2.5		3.9	2.8	1.2	2.0	3.2		
Clinical Medical Sciences	0.3		1.7	2.7	1.6		7.2			6.5			9.0	1.1	3.7
Medical Technology	0.3		1.7	2.7			7.2			6.5			9.0		3.7
Occupational Therapy															
Physical Therapy															
Radiological Sciences															
Surgery					1.6									1.1	
Selected Health and Med. Sciences															
School of Dentistry*		5.5		2.7	7.2	3.5		5.0		1.6	6.6		0.7	7.3	
School of Nursing	119.6	17.4	9.9	149.6	20.7	3.5	178.8	25.1	11.8	182.8	25.2	9.8	154.7	25.3	1.9
College of Pharmacy	15.8	7.3		9.3	7.2		11.5	7.3		10.6	6.0		15.1	6.7	
School of Social Work		13.3			11.9			21.8	5.9		3.0			8.4	1.9
All Others	1.1	2.3	3.3	1.0	4.1	5.3	0.8		5.9	0.8		7.8	0.7	12.4	3.7
Professional		28.7			22.3			22.9			1.5			7.6	
School of Law		23.1			22.3			22.7			1.5			7.2	
School of Dentistry														0.4	
School of Medicine		5.7						0.2							

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1955			1956			1957			1958			1959		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	5.0	8.8		5.2	3.9		7.1	4.6		6.0	5.2		3.7	2.5	
Nuclear															
All Others	1.8			1.0						14.2			20.8		
College of Fisheries	2.1	1.7		3.6	2.2		2.0	1.4		3.9	3.2		2.6	3.3	8.0
College of Forestry	23.9	3.9	2.0	20.0	3.3	1.8	25.3	1.8	2.9	22.7	3.2	2.9	17.6	4.7	1.3
School of Librarianship		62.8			61.3			70.8			67.8			81.0	
School of Public Affairs															
Basic Health Sciences	3.9	13.8	3.9	3.9	19.3	3.7	3.4	6.4	1.5	1.2	16.5		2.0	14.1	8.0
Anatomy								0.5							
Biochemistry		1.7	2.0		9.4	3.7		1.8			4.0			4.3	
Microbiology		5.5			6.6			1.8			4.0			3.3	
Pathology															
Pharmacology		5.5			2.2						3.6			1.8	
Physiology and Biophysics		1.1			0.6			2.3			4.8			4.7	
Public Health and Prev. Med.	3.9		2.0	3.9	0.6		3.4		1.5	1.2			2.0		8.0
Clinical Medical Sciences	8.2	1.1	2.0	8.8	0.6	1.8	8.1			6.3		4.3	8.5		4.0
Medical Technology	8.2		2.0	8.8		1.8	8.1			6.3		4.3	7.4		4.0
Occupational Therapy															
Physical Therapy													0.9		
Radiological Sciences													0.3		
Surgery		1.1			0.6										
Selected Health and Med. Sciences															
School of Dentistry*	0.4	7.2			6.1			7.3			7.7		3.4	6.5	
School of Nursing	137.9	26.4	2.0	129.5	25.4		126.0	29.2	1.5	88.8	25.0	1.4	126.6	34.3	1.3
College of Pharmacy	11.8	2.2		16.1	5.0		11.5	5.5		19.3	3.2	5.8	13.9	3.3	2.7
School of Social Work		12.7			7.2						0.4			1.1	
All Others	0.7	13.8	15.7	0.3	10.0	9.2	0.3	17.8	5.9		35.9			50.6	
Professional		14.8			19.2			20.7			17.3			10.3	
School of Law		14.8			19.2			20.5			16.2			9.0	
School of Dentistry											0.3			0.1	
School of Medicine								0.2			0.8			1.1	

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

APPENDIX

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate, Graduate, and Transient Majors by Field and College
Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate, Total Graduate, and Total Transient Students
University of Washington: Summer Quarter, 1940 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960			1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient	Under Grad	Grad	Tran sient
College of Engineering (Continued)															
Mineral	5.6	5.7	1.1	4.7	6.1		5.9	3.6		3.1	4.6		5.5	6.6	0.6
Nuclear											4.9			6.0	
All Others				0.3											
College of Fisheries	2.0	2.4	30.1	1.7	5.8	28.3	3.7	4.3	21.7	3.4	7.4	22.9	4.3	18.5	10.0
College of Forestry	16.8	5.4	2.2	15.5	7.0	1.1	12.4	7.2	0.7	9.7	11.6	1.4	12.3	10.4	0.6
School of Librarianship		73.2			76.5			76.9			84.2			85.3	
School of Public Affairs								1.3			0.7			0.9	
Basic Health Sciences	1.1	17.9	6.5	1.1	21.8	1.1	1.7		9.0	2.2	31.6		1.7	38.0	0.6
Anatomy		1.0			1.3						1.1			2.8	
Biochemistry		8.1			10.6						13.0			11.9	
Microbiology		3.0			2.9						6.0			9.1	
Pathology											1.4			1.9	
Pharmacology					2.2						2.5			2.2	
Physiology and Biophysics		5.7			4.8						7.7			8.5	
Public Health and Prev. Med.	1.1		6.5	1.1		1.1	1.7		9.0	2.2			1.7	1.6	0.6
Clinical Medical Sciences	10.7		2.2	10.5			9.0		1.5	8.8	2.8		7.7	2.2	
Medical Technology	7.8		2.2	8.6			5.9		1.5	4.0			3.4		
Occupational Therapy	0.3			0.6			1.1			2.2			2.3		
Physical Therapy	2.5			1.4			2.0			2.5			2.1		
Radiological Sciences											1.8			0.9	
Surgery											1.1			1.3	
Selected Health and Med. Sciences								35.7			11.9				
School of Dentistry*	3.6	7.1		1.9	8.0		1.1			0.2	12.0		0.4	9.7	
School of Nursing	114.7	34.1	1.1	102.9	27.8		93.6	31.4	0.7	65.0	35.8	1.4	75.0	41.7	10.6
College of Pharmacy	12.1	5.4	2.2	16.6	1.9	5.4	9.0	4.9	1.5	9.9	6.3	3.6	8.7	5.0	1.3
School of Social Work		4.4			4.5			7.9			6.0			3.8	
All Others		43.2			17.6			14.7			7.4	102.3		6.0	60.7
Professional		9.4			7.8			10.0			13.5			14.8	
School of Law		8.1			7.1			8.4			11.8			11.8	
School of Dentistry		0.3			0.1			0.1			0.2			0.4	
School of Medicine		1.1			0.5			1.5			1.5			2.6	

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.